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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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14 June 1985

**USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

POOR ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-POLLUTION LAWS, LAX PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 5 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article, published under the heading "Nature and the Law," by Armenian SSR Supreme Court Justice O. Zargaryan, entitled "For Present and Future Generations." The author notes that, thanks to a number of new laws, environmental protection has improved significantly in recent years. Natural resources are being utilized more rationally and efficiently. The author notes the importance of the courts and law enforcement agencies in this matter. Not enough is being done in this area, however. Law violations are not being promptly discovered and corrected in all areas. Approximately 85 percent of environmental protection law violations involve fishing. Certain persons continue to take large fish in Lake Sevan with illegal methods and equipment, doing great detriment to fish stocks. Persons caught in the act are punished, but punishment is not always adequate or sufficient to prevent repeat violations. Sometimes the fishermen themselves are punished, while no effort is made to go after their accomplices who supply equipment, dynamite, etc. At many construction sites vegetation is stripped and the ground is dug for local building materials. Upon completion of construction the site is not restored and the ground is not replanted, etc. The parties responsible for these violations invariably go unpunished.

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC BUS SERVICE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 27 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 700-word article, published under the heading "Problems of Service," by Z. Ayvazyan, entitled "For Improved Service." The author states that improvement of organization of bus service continues to be an important issue facing party and government. Every year transportation organizations take delivery on new, more powerful, comfortable buses; new bus terminals incorporating modern technology and conveniences are being built in order to improve the level of service to the public. Transportation organizations are expected to radically reorganize and expand the network of suburban and interurban bus routes, to increase operational reliability, to improve strict adherence to bus schedules, etc. The author notes the importance of the completed renovation of the central bus terminal, in which improved passenger service was taken into consideration, specifically operating efficiently and passenger satisfaction. Renovation has resulted in

double the number of ticket windows. Currently there are 11 ticket windows in operation, two of which handle advance ticket sales. In addition to improvements, the author notes continuing problems. Performance figures on buses operating on routes under the oversight of the central bus terminal are 25-30 percent better than those of buses working other routes. He states that the efficiency of buses on routes under the central bus terminal is running 0.9, compared with 0.65-0.7 for buses on other routes. The author notes the importance of making bus transportation more dependable overall and of insuring operation safety.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH URBAN OVERPOPULATION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVRDAKAN TNTESUTYUN in Armenian No 12, 1984 carries on pages 3-14 a 4,500-word article published under the heading "Tasks of the 11th Five Year Plan," by V. Ye. Khodzhabekyan, entitled "Urbanization of the Population and Some Problems of Improving Ecological Conditions in the Armenian SSR." Rapid industrial growth in Armenia has intensified processes of urbanization. One consequence of this has been the emergence and growth of large cities in which socio-economic, cultural-educational and other establishments are concentrated. The author states that while the republic's population grew 3.2-fold in the period 1913-1983, urban population growth was 21-fold. By January 1983 the population reached 2,155,000 in Armenia's cities. In the period 1959-1980 85.7 percent of overall population growth took place in the cities, due to a combination of factors: normal population growth in the cities as well as out-migration from village to city, and because villages have been absorbed by expanding cities. There are presently 24 cities and 33 urban-type communities in Armenia. The republic's urban population is essentially concentrated in three major cities--Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan, which comprise 68.4 percent of the urban population and account for two-thirds of total industrial output and the overwhelming majority of establishments of the non-production domain. This has been taking place in conditions of more rapid rate of growth of small cities and towns in the last decade. Since the end of the 1950's the trend of industrial development in Armenia has promoted the growth of small cities and towns, and in many cases the population has centered in these communities instead of the large cities. This trend was particularly noticeable in the period 1960-1983.

The article devotes considerable attention to the matter of higher growth rate for the productive resources of small cities, towns and outlying rural localities, which can help solve problems of improving the efficiency of local employment and diminish the outflow of population into the large cities, as well as improving the level of provision of services to the population of these areas. This will help achieve not only greater orderliness in the processes of urbanization but will also result in considerable improvement in ecological conditions in Armenia's communities.

During the 10th Five Year Plan rapid industrial growth in small cities, towns and communities has resulted in a population growth rate in these communities which has been higher than that in the large cities. For example, while the

population in Yerevan grew 2.2-fold in the period 1959-1983, the population tripled in the small cities and towns as a group. Nevertheless, both population and industry are centered in Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan. Thirty-four percent of the republic's population and 51.0 percent of the urban population resides in Yerevan. Most higher educational institutions and secondary specialized schools are centered there. Indications suggest that migration from village to city is caused by the availability of suitable employment and opportunities for job specialization and boosting occupational skills in the cities rather than in the villages. The author notes that concentrating population as well as societal production in the large cities places heavy stresses on public services as well as on efforts to prevent environmental pollution, and increases commuting distance between home and work. Soviet Armenia currently has the second highest population density in the USSR, exceeded only by the Moldavian SSR. In view of Armenia's more rapid population growth, it is projected that by 1990 Armenia will be the population density leader. Steadily increasing population density, limited water resources as well as a high level of development of resource exploitation, scientific and technological advance and the attendant large number of engineers, technicians and industrial workers dictate the development of non-materials-intensive, non-water-intensive and non-energy-intensive industries, while further expansion of the non-production domain is required in order to further improve the level of services to the public.

The author discusses the effect of certain industries, such as chemicals and nonferrous metallurgy, on the republic's ecology and states that some progress has been made in the period 1960-1983 toward protecting the environment against pollution and toward efficient utilization of natural resources. He explores means of controlling and halting migration from village to city.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST YOUTH CONFERENCE HELD IN YEREVAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 5 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 150-word Armenpress article entitled "Scientific-Practical Conference." A brief report on a conference dedicated to the topic "The International Youth Movement in the Struggle for Peace, Friendship and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity," held in Yerevan, lists a number of speeches presented and states the importance of and symbolism behind the international youth holiday events being held in Moscow.

International

ARMENIAN COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES CAMBODIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AVANGARD in Armenian on 25 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article, published under the heading "Cambodia," by Gegham Avetisyan, entitled "The People of Cambodia Resolutely Repulse a Gang of Brigands." The author places special emphasis on the countries of Indochina in Washington's "Asia Plan." Focusing on Cambodia, the author gives a brief account of events there from 1953 to 1975, at which time the "fascist" Lon Nol regime was toppled. The author claims that the Pol Pot reactionary clique succeeded in seizing power that same year with the assistance of Washington and Beijing, establishing a fascist dictatorship. The "U.S. puppet regime"

killed 3,315,000 Cambodians in a mass genocide. The author notes that bourgeois commentators consider the genocide to be nothing other than a Cambodian variation of the "Chinese Cultural Revolution." The author claims that since 1979 much has been accomplished in Cambodia to benefit the people's welfare. He claims that although the Thai authorities pursue a hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the foreign ministers of those countries are willing to discuss all matters of mutual interest with Thailand. Tension grows daily, however, due to the adventuristic policies of the leaders of Thailand and Malaysia. The author discusses the "hostile" Sihanouk government in exile in Beijing, which allegedly seeks to topple popular rule in Cambodia, to re-establish in that country the bloody criminal gang of the Pol Pot regime and to interfere with the successful progress being made by the people. The author claims that there is no such thing as a "Cambodian question." The Pol Pot forces, armed with U.S. weapons, regularly attack the peaceful towns and villages of Cambodia, he says.

INDIA'S REPUBLIC DAY HONORED IN YEREVAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 27 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 350-word Armenpress report entitled "Festive Gathering in Yerevan." A gathering of Yerevan community leaders was held on 25 January, dedicated to India's Republic Day, the 35th anniversary of proclamation of the Republic. The proceedings commenced with an introductory word by M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and member of the Armenian Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of agitation work, especially in view of upcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet and local soviets. It is pointed out that, while agitation work has been well organized in urban areas, "no lively activity is noted in agitation zones established in distant mountain villages in a number of rayons. Agitators are not accomplishing the duties which have been given to them and are not holding regular discussions on the elections." In these regions, "agitation areas are closed at night. These shortcomings must be eliminated immediately."

IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN RURAL RAYONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 4,400-word report on the meeting of rural rayon ideological workers held in Jalilabad at the end of 1984. "Participants discussed improving ideological education work and the problems in increasing its effectiveness. In the course of the discussions ideas were exchanged on strengthening ideological work for the attainment of economic objectives, tying propaganda content more closely with life and coordinating the activities of all mass information and propaganda channels." In addition, "questions were raised on strengthening the international and patriotic education of workers and further reinforcing the international relations of the population of rural rayons and work collectives with agricultural workers in the RSFSR, the fraternal Caucasian republics and in other republics, autonomous republics and oblasts."

INTERNATIONALISM DISCUSSED AT PARTY SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial summing up conclusions from a republic seminar sponsored by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on "actual problems in perfecting internationalistic education connected with the June (1983) plenum of the CC CPSU decrees." It is pointed out that "the seminar revealed major resources for the perfecting of internationalist education work, and the ways and means to eliminate existing shortcomings. Attention was focused on the need to raise the level of party leadership over this sector of organizational and ideological work and on approaching questions of internationalist education in an innovative manner."

ANNIVERSARY OF 'HUMMET' MARKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Midhat Aghamirov marking the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Muslim Bolshevik wing of the Hummet Party in Baku. Noting that the "firm unity of national awareness and internationalism found its brilliant expression in the activity of the social-democratic groups 'Humet,' 'Adalet,' 'Farug,' and 'Birlik' and their Armenian and Latvian sections which were formed to conduct work among different nationalities under the purview of the Baku Committee of the RSDWP," it is added that Hummet, while still an organic part of the RSDWP, operated with a certain degree of autonomy. It is stressed that the RSDWP "was faithful to its fundamental principles in the Hummet question, namely the principles of the unity and indivisibility of the party and the workers' movement. Due to the special conditions under which work was conducted among the Muslims, it was permitted for such a group to exist separately." It is added that "this measure, i.e., the separate existence of Hummet, was not a question of principle, it was a question of tactics."

Economics

1984 OIL QUOTA NOT MET BY MURADKHANLY OIL AND GAS ADMINISTRATION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by R. Hasanov analyzing the reasons why the Muradkhany Oil and Gas Administration was unable to meet the 1984 plan and has joined "the ranks of the most backward institutions of Azerneft." Noting poor work done by the leadership, the party, the trade union and the Komsomol, it is added that "there are also objective reasons for this. Incorrect planning is one of them. For example, since daily production was 250 tons in 1983, 580 tons were planned by the administration for 1984." It is noted that "wells have not given the expected results. For example, wells drilled in the Tarsdaller bed have not been that productive. The number 1 well had given 200-250 tons of oil in its first days. A few months later, production suddenly fell to 50 tons. The number 4 well was the same." It is added that "in a word, while 35,460 tons of oil should have been taken from new wells last year, only 16,492 were obtained." It is also pointed out that other problems have affected the work of the administration, such as high labor turnover, a lack of specialists and a weak technical base.

BIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION BUREAU SCANDAL DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 11 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word Azerinform report on an investigation of a financial swindle at the Special Design and Construction Bureau for Biological Instrumentation of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences at which, in order to fulfill a plan in 1981, "the figures in the accounting for the fulfillment of the plan were inflated by 22,000 rubles by the director. By means of this swindle, a bonus to the amount of 12,280 rubles was also paid out." It is added that "only now, after an extremely lengthy investigation by the court, this document was exposed, contrary to the wishes of its authors." It is noted that as a result of investigations by people's control committees and the procuracy, the

director of the bureau received 8 years in a strict-regime reform-labor camp and the deputy director for scientific affairs and the chief engineer 7 years apiece. An investigation into other activities of the bureau is continuing.

SHORTCOMINGS REVEALED IN WINTER PREPARATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of making proper winter preparations for livestock. It is noted that the most important factors are keeping the cattle healthy and improving production in the very cold months of January, February and March. However, "it is a pity that at a number of enterprises the requirements for overwintering have not been met. Certain data on animal husbandry in Sashkesen, Gadabay, Lerik, Shaumyan, Yardymly and Devechi Rayons are unsatisfactory. They are still lagging behind the republic level." It is pointed out that "those lagging behind must act quickly to catch up with those more advanced who are fulfilling the commitments of the plan; those in the lead must increase their speed."

MORE VIGILANCE URGED IN PEOPLE'S CONTROL WORK

[Editorial Report BAKU KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of strong people's control work in strengthening the economy. It is pointed out that "it is a pity that the work of people's control committees in certain institutions, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in service sectors is still not satisfactory. There are still many institutions which are not fulfilling the plan. The work of institutions and organizations which are not heeding contractual obligations or quality measures awakens discomfort. The regulation of goods shipments at the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Azerneft, Azerbaijan Fishing Industry and some other ministries and organizations is especially weak. Activity in trade and consumer service sectors is not at the level of the people's constantly growing demands. Shortcomings such as the theft of people's property, violations of labor and production discipline, lagging, waste, self-seeking, apathy, etc., are evident in certain sectors."

BETTER SERVICES FOR HERDSMEN DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by V. Musayev on preparations for wintering livestock in Ismayilly Rayon and related problems. It is pointed out that "a number of shortcomings in providing services to herdsmen have emerged. For example, doctors only rarely make calls at farms and winter pastures. Herdsmen who do receive medical examinations are often compelled to leave work in order to obtain medicine. No living services are provided for shepherds on farms or at winter pastures. There is a need for children's clothing, towels, lightbulbs and cooking oil at the farms. Supplying farms located in the mountain zone with goods in daily demand is at a low level. The rayon consumer society is displaying no interest in the variety of goods sent to pastures and farms, and no interest in the needs of the herdsmen."

LOW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION LINKED TO POOR MANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku Kommunist in Azeri on 23 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of kolkhozes in raising agricultural production. It is pointed out that "there are still enterprises with poor economic data, even working at a loss and not fulfilling plans and commitments." Citing the names of kolkhozes of this type in Gadabay, Shaumyan, Shahbaz and Ordubad Rayons, it is asserted that "the shortcomings and lagging behind in the work of these kolkhozes are a consequence of their managements not being at the required level. The results from last year showed once again that soil, technology and fertilizers are used in an unsatisfactory manner on some enterprises, especially in the mountain kolkhozes. The work of some auditing commissions conveys a formal character. Thus, the theft or destruction of public property in these places occurs. These facts show that the Main Kolkhoz Administration of the AzSSR Ministry of Agriculture and rayon agro-industrial organizations have been unable to succeed in structuring their organizational work according to the demands of the kolkhoz statutes, in running kolkhoz administrative committees effectively and in eliminating inertia and formalism in the activity of auditing commissions."

Social and Cultural Affairs

NEWSPAPER EDITORS DECcry LOW QUALITY OF POETRY SUBMISSIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word commentary by the literature and fine arts department of KOMMUNIST in which the poor quality of poetry submitted for publication in the newspaper is decried. Dwelling in some detail on the types of poetry received, it is noted that the majority of authors sending their writings to the newspaper live in rural areas. "Their esthetic conceptions are molded on the basis of poems and short stories they read in the daily press and from books printed by republic printing houses. One must note with regret that sometimes writings of a low artistic level, lacking in ideas and simple-minded, find their way into the pages of newspapers and magazines; books consisting of this kind of writing are published easily by our printing houses. In a word, the distinction between 'good' and 'bad' is lost." The editors added that "the pages of all newspapers and magazines are always open to good poetry."

QUALITY DEMANDED IN ARTISTIC TRANSLATIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 11 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 4,600-word summary of a plenum of the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom on problems concerning artistic translation. It is pointed out that in a multi-national state such as the USSR artistic translations are one of the most effective ways to "further improve, broaden and perfect national relations." In this context, "a long-term plan for selecting and publishing works from world and Russian literature has begun to give more attention to these questions. Along with this, there are still overly literal and poorly thought out elements. To counter this joint efforts must be made by the publishers and the Writers Union. The problem of the quality of artistic

translation remains the most important question. In this work there are many shortcomings. Sometimes the low quality or poverty of language of a translation leads to an ideological and spiritual violation of the work and to a low esthetic level." It is added that quality is dependent on a number of factors: these include the training of translators, especially in translations from the original language, and resources available to the translator such as dictionaries and good editors.

HIGHER SCHOOLS ASKED TO ELIMINATE SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial noting the winter examination period has begun in the higher schools. It is pointed out that "in the period of winter examinations, which is an extremely important stage in the life of higher schools, one must examine existing shortcomings critically and eliminate them immediately. One must say with regret that there are still higher schools where discipline is lax and where higher demands are not made on students and faculty. In some institutes rules on holding classes are violated and lecture time is not used profitably. Wide use of modern technical measures which correspond to the demands of a time of scientific and technical progress is not being made in all of our institutes."

MUSLIM PROPAGANDA SEIZED IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 31 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word report by I. Rahimli on the operations of a North Caucasian band of Muslims which had been printing and distributing Muslim propaganda. Their actions came to light when two men carrying luggage attracted the attention of the militia at the Baku railroad station. "Their baggage was opened in an inspection room. Thousands of pages printed in the Arabic script emerged. Everyone, even the owners of the suitcases were amazed. It later became known that these were pages of religious propaganda with a harmful content." Investigation revealed that the source of the propaganda was in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR and in Dagestan. The propaganda, once written, was taken to Baku for printing on a 'Romayor-313' offset printing machine belonging to the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. Then, the religious books "were sold in the cities and villages of Dagestan. As the goods changed hands, their value increased. The criminals subverted simple people, even children, and conducted propaganda work which poisoned their minds." At the trial in Baku, 12 of the ringleaders received sentences from 2 to 7 years.

MORE SOCIAL ACTIVITY ASKED OF RURAL INTELLIGENTSIA

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial discussing the importance of the rural intelligentsia. It is pointed out that "one can meet in the villages an intellectual who is satisfied with merely fulfilling his duty and excusing himself from other work, not taking part in public life and showing no initiative. Such specialists with higher school diplomas feel it is a burden on themselves to give lectures and reports, conduct propaganda and agitation work or to participate in meetings. Alienation and apathy bear bitter fruit.

The doors of libraries in a number of villages in rayons of our republic do not open their doors for days at a time, the lights of houses of culture are only lit for meetings and viewers long for films. Meetings and talks are held rarely, exhibitions and displays are not changed for years. It is not by chance that complaints about the work of cultural-educational institutions in Kurdemir, Ujar, Zerdab, Devechi, Julfa, Zengilan, Khachmaz, Gusar and other rayons are being received. All these shortcomings and inadequacies can be attributed to poor behavior of the intellectuals living in the rayons and villages. Everyone considering himself an intellectual must consider it a high patriotic duty to expose and eliminate obstacles to the well being of the workers and to help to solve problems concerning the village."

KIROVABAD TEACHING CADRES HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by S. Huseynov, inspector in the Kirovabad City People's Education Department, profiling the Kirovabad teaching cadres. It is pointed out that "2,779 teachers are working in the city educational system of which 2,323 have a higher education. In general, analysis shows that we will not need teachers in a number of subjects until 1995. Although there are 359 language and literature teachers with a teaching load of 11-15 hours, there are 529 awaiting transfer into the system. The situation in mathematics, biology, chemistry and history is the same." However, it is noted that "only 97 of the 176 labor education teachers have a higher education, and the majority of these are not working in their specialties. One can say the same about physical education teachers. The elimination of these serious disparities in the training and placement of teacher cadres is urgent."

PROBLEMS IN TEACHING TRADE SKILLS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out problems in teaching trade skills. It is pointed out that "the work of preparing students in general education schools for work in the trades is still unsatisfactory. The instructional material base at a number of schools does not meet demand. Equipment and kits containing tools necessary for contemporary production are inadequate. In most of the teaching workshops a significant amount of equipment does not meet requirements. In teaching workshops in Gazakh, Lenin, Yardymly, Aghdash and other rayon schools, 30-40 percent of the most important equipment is lacking."

International

AZERBAIJAN FEATURED IN 'USSR DAYS' ABROAD

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word interview with Nabi Khazri, chairman of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries at which it was noted that "USSR Days with Azerbaijan as an example have been held in more than 30 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa in recent years." Khazri pointed out that "in 1984 our sunny republic represented our multi-national fatherland in USSR Days held in France, Norway, Iceland, Angola and the Congo." It is

added that "ambassadors from our republic open exhibitions, hold meetings and organize contests in order to acquaint foreign citizens with our fatherland better and explain the basic truth about the USSR." The Friendship Society also preserves a close relationship with the foreign students in Azerbaijan and "maintains relations with more than 120 countries of the world and more than 800 public organizations abroad."

POETRY ON IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN TRANSLATED INTO GEORGIAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 4 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word review by Dilara Aliyeva of the Georgian translation of a collection of poetry by the modern Soviet Azerbaijani poet Suleyman Rustam; the translation was published by the 'Merani' press of Tbilisi. It is pointed out that "poems written by the poet on the Southern subject have also been included in the book. We want to note that this is the first time that poems written by S. Rustam on this subject have appeared in the Georgian language. From this point of view the work of the compiler of the book is worthy of attention because without it it is impossible to get a complete picture of S. Rustam's creative work. The translator is the Georgian poet Aleksandr Begashvili.

POET PRAISED FOR WORK IN AZERBAIJANI UNITY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 18 January 1985 carries on page 6 a 900-word review by Aghaddin Mansurzade of Aslan Kemerli's first book of poetry in which the unity of Soviet and Iranian Azerbaijan is the subject of some of his poems. It is pointed out that "the poet sings of our Azerbaijan on that side and this side" of the Araz River. Discussing the poet's wish for the unity of the two parts of Azerbaijan, it is added that "if everything worked out as the poet hopes and desires, there would be such joyfulness and such celebration that everyone would come and see it." With regard to Iranian Azerbaijan, it is pointed out by the reviewer that "the poetry written by A. Kemerli on the Southern subject is always warm and sincere."

VOA ASSAILED FOR 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 11 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Kamil Maamadov entitled "Lying 'Truth'" which attacks USIA, specifically the VOA. It is noted that "the United States is constantly strengthening its ideological sabotage and aggressive activity directed against the union of socialist countries. With this goal, broad use of the means of mass information is made. President Reagan and his subordinates give no less importance to psychological warfare than to nuclear war." In this context, a document on "truth" accepted by President Reagan and the National Security Council in August 1981 is assailed. "This new project is aimed at the further strengthening of ideological sabotage against the USSR." Reviewing recent activities of USIA in this regard, it is concluded that "the Voice of America, which actively participates in President Reagan's 'crusade' against communism, is violating international legal norms through its activity. Undoubtedly, it has much influence on the growth of tension on our planet. As noted at the June (1983)

Plenum of the CC CPSU, the active response to anti-sovietism and anti-communism must be the constant direction of activity of party committees and the channels of mass information."

LITERATURE OF AZERBAIJANIS OF IRAQ FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 25 January 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,000-word review by Vagif Valiyev of Gazanfer Pashayev's study of the folk literature of the Azerbaijanis of Iraq; the literature was collected in the Kerkuk region. It is noted that the basic collection of this literature began to take place in 1959; these were published by the folklorist Gazanfer Pasayev and the poet Resul Rza in 1968 under the title "Kerkuk Songs." The present work is a continuation of the 1968 book.

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 January 1985 carries on page 4 an unsigned 300-word article on the visit to Baku of a delegation from the Austria-Soviet Friendship Society; the delegation was headed by Dr. Franz Stadler. "The delegation came to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. In Baku the guests had talks on the USSR Days in Austria which will be held for the second time with the participation of Soviet Azerbaijan." In addition to touring Baku, "the delegation of the Austria-Soviet Society were received at the Foreign Relations Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

GEORGIA SSR

Political Affairs

TRANSITION FROM SOCIALIST TO COMMUNIST DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 January 1985 carries on page 2 K. Elizbarashvili's 1,100-word essay sketching the rudiments of "political economy," production relations and ways to perfect them (some 30 experiments are presently under way in Georgia), and the transition from socialist to communist principles of distribution and consumption. Although it is true that socialism retains "some injustices" in regard to the latter (Lenin is quoted on that score), non-compliance with socialist principles at this stage can give rise to idlers, spongers, shoddy workmanship and other negative phenomena. It is also true, by the same token, that conscientious workers often feel penalized and underpaid for their efforts and give up.

Still there are already signs of growing collectivism along lines of full communist principles of distribution, mainly on the basis of the growing social consumption funds that tend to equalize differences. In any case, any economic consideration or measure must be evaluated as well from social criteria, including the particular needs of social groups and local concerns. Unfortunately, not enough attention is being paid to the political-economic essence and significance of particular economic measures, even in VUZ textbooks and party seminars.

GOOD, POOR 'CHARACTER RATING' SESSIONS REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 January 1985 devotes all of page 2 to the feature "Primary Organizations--The Party's Foundation," with several signed reports on "character rating" sessions here and there in the republic. The feature is headed by a quote from Shevardnadze and a 700-word editorial introduction giving statistics on the campaign so far: as of 1 January, 9,260 primary organizations (74.8 percent) had rated 11,154 members and candidate members (3 percent), 30 party members had been expelled, 24 were being investigated as to fitness for their job and so on. Figures are also given on social and occupational make-up. The introduction ends with an exhortation to keep up the good work and maintain the "purity" of party ranks.

Most of the sessions are characterized as frank, sincere, friendly, hard-hitting and useful to all concerned, and the "ratees" come off with generally good marks. Dzh. Mekhrishvili's 600-word piece, however, reports that the

Makharadze Raykom Buro held a special meeting to criticize and pass an appropriate decree on the unsatisfactory session held by the Shemokmedi Secondary School to rate its extracurricular coordinator and party unit official Giorgadze. That session is characterized as uncritical, a mere "singing of his praises," as if he "had no faults." The buro warned the school's party unit secretary Goguadze and cited other officials as well, along with the subject of the rating. Let this case serve as a warning that character ratings mean business. They require thorough preparation and an examination of every detail.

ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK ON 'NEW FRONTIERS OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 January 1985 has a 2,100-word front-page editorial pegged to the recent Unified Political Day theme "New Frontiers of Developed Socialism" and ongoing intensive discussion of Chernenko's most recent article, concerning the role of ideological work in light of new ideas in the theory of scientific socialism for the "long epoch" of developed socialism, especially with regard to major tasks of intensification of the economy. This intensification is dictated not so much by dwindling resources as by the need to rebuild and upgrade existing facilities, which are already sufficient, at the same time renovating machinery and equipment and refining the relevant technologies and, not least, political-economic thinking. In particular, output must rise faster than outlays. It is up to propagandists and social scientists to "convince the masses" of this. The brigade form is an essential tool. Scientific-technical progress must be promoted and yield practice results. Refinements in the theory of production relations, also experiments in management, are vital. "Dogmatists and skeptics" will have to be persuaded. Socialist principles of distribution are in force--failure to comply with them leads to passivity, idleness, nihilism.

Another focus in the same vein is on Georgia's multi-national make-up, which makes internationalism mandatory and rules out "exclusiveness and narrowness." The party of Lenin is compelled perforce to carry on its mission in circumstances of bourgeois ideological attacks on its leadership, thus necessitating militant and effective counter-attacking. Fortunately, the communist party has long experience in perfecting its leadership, in influencing the masses.

Reference is made also to Shevardnadze's recent article in PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, where inter alia he cited the value of "problem-oriented working groups and commissions" in dealing with tough problems and suggested such units for ideological work. In all such efforts, one of the main dangers is formalism.

INCREASING DEMOCRACY REQUIRES MORE ELECTIVE, COMPETITIVE POSTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Doctor of History Professor G. Muchaidze, head of the Scientific Communism Sector of the Georgian CP Central Committee's Party History Institute, elaborating on Chernenko's recent statements on the need to promote democracy by increasing the practice of elective and

competitive posts of leadership. In Lenin's time, the "elective principle" could not be fully implemented owing to the shortage of "qualified and loyal" personnel. The rising "political culture of the masses," however, now means that democratic principles are becoming steadily stronger.

Cadres are formed "on a nomenklatura basis," and "nomenklatural cadre formation is the party's prerogative." Nevertheless, "the nomenklatura is not immutable." Lenin himself was firmly against "political godfatherism" and the use of party membership purely to advance personal careers.

The author devotes several paragraphs to the necessity not only of taking non-party members' views and advice into account in selecting leadership cadres, but also of advancing non-party members themselves to responsible posts (the best among them are sometimes called "non-party communists"). It is also essential to draw on talented and experienced workers, with or without a diploma (which is all too often deemed a sine qua non for advancement). This, in order to enhance workers' status, makes for more decision-making on lower levels, reduces the size of the central apparatuses, provides for periodic rotation of leadership cadres and prevents the formation of "closed bureaucratic collectives," abuse of position, cronyism and nepotism.

Professor Muchaidze then examines and compares two forms of elective cadre selection--election and competition, the latter involving examinations and tests. In both, the organizational initiative rests with the "nomenklatura level," and both provide for secret balloting. Results of elections must be approved by "higher organs." In the election form, candidates are nominated by state, party and social organs or by individuals. In the competition form, anyone can "run" for the post. The author's opinion is that the competition form is the more promising.

GORI CONFERENCE ON PARTY MONITORING OF ADMINISTRATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1985 carries on page 2 Dzh. Merkhrishvili's 2,000-word account of a scientific-practical conference held in Gori for primary organization secretaries to share experiences on exercising party units' rights of monitoring administrative activities. It was attended by various rayon, city and Central Committee officials. Not long ago, each primary unit allowed its monitoring commission to act where and how it pleased, giving rise to a considerable lack of coordination and duplication of effort. On the advice of the Central Committee Secretariat, coordination work groups were set up in each commission, and results have been excellent. Participants in the conference describe particular instances of success in clearing up production snags and the like. A participant from Poti suggests that, in order to keep commissions and members better informed as to appropriate methods and forms, materials be written in Georgian or translated.

PHOTO OF PURGED REVOLUTIONARIES PUBLISHES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 January 1985 carries on page 3 party veteran and Distinguished Artist S. Natsiashvili's 200-word piece concerning an old photo he found in a friend's archives, which shows the

three famous Georgian revolutionaries, Lavrenti Kartvelishvili [died 1938], Shamshe Lezhava [1938] and Vano Sturua [1931]. The author recalls when he and his fellow students had the opportunity to meet these heroes and hear them speak, most notably in September 1931 when Kartvelishvili, who was then first secretary of the Transcaucasian Kraykom, delivered an address to students of the Industry Institute's School of Construction. He told the young people that "the future is yours," wished them success and said goodbye.

Economics

TKVARCHELI VIEWS ECONOMIC PROSPECTS AFTER COAL RUNS OUT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 January 1985 carries on page 3 an unattributed 500-word article concerning measures being taken by Tkvarcheli's leaders to prepare for the time, some 2 or 3 decades hence, when the district's coal mines will finally be depleted. Local people began to be concerned about local jobs some years back when women were banned from underground mining and surplus labor developed because miners are retired at age 50. A branch clothing factory was built to employ the women, but "men, after all, could hardly be expected to run sewing machines!" People were starting to abandon the district. Thanks to civic leaders' foresight and help from higher up, several new enterprises have been built to manufacture various products, including Transcaucasia's largest absorbent cotton plant and a plant making industrial instruments. A mining equipment plant is scheduled for the 12th Five Year Plan. In 5 years a labor shortage could even develop, but leaders are confident that the district's upsurge will attract new manpower.

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF LABOR RESOURCES EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by Professor D. Dzneladze, director of the Georgian Affiliate of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for Labor, concerning "rational utilization" of labor resources in light of particular demographic factors in the republic. For years, Georgia was classified as a "labor-surplus" republic. In 1965, the level of employment stood at 72.5 percent--way below the all-union average. By 1984 the gap had been narrowed (88 to 94 percent), thanks to measures undertaken 10 to 12 years ago, including the construction of branch plants and new enterprises especially in labor-surplus districts, expansion of the services sphere and various experiments.

The author then focuses on the demographies of prospective population growth, numbers of able-bodied workers available to meet manpower needs, the age structure of the population (with the percentage of pensioners rising), effects of war time losses of male population, and such concerns as the fact that all these factors vary considerably by district. *Inter alia*, more workers and employees will be needed in the 12th Five Year Plan than the prospective work force growth can provide.

One way to cope with the situation is to draw upon "secondary employment," such as increased use of pensioners, workers in the home and those engaged in individual plot farming. In Tbilisi alone, 44,000 pensioners (51.4 percent of

them women) have expressed a desire to work. Figures are given on categories of past employment among this group. The first focus in this effort would be men 65 or over, women age 60, who together constitute 35 percent of those willing to work.

One complication in the picture is the high percentage of secondary school graduates, including vocational school graduates, who want to pursue a higher education instead of entering the work force. The low retention of graduates in the work force is not in accord with the needs of the economy, especially in light of the demographic situation. Furthermore, only half of highly qualified workers are actually employed in jobs matching their credentials. Other relevant figures are given concerning relative dropout rates; they are highest in vocational schools where, in addition, education costs are higher than in many VUZes.

Labor productivity is lower in Tbilisi than in any other major Soviet city. Some 140,000 workers in the city's enterprises are engaged in manual labor, despite the fact that investments in mechanization and automation have doubled in recent years. Apparently, for many managers and officials the acquisition of technology counts for more than whether it is used to upgrade productivity.

Tbilisi's "unused labor reserves" total 60,000 to 65,000, yet 3,500 to 3,700 persons enter the city every year to find jobs as workers, in addition straining the city's services and social make-up. It is time to put a stop to Tbilisi's "mechanical population growth" and revise various ministries' and departments' capital investment policies.

Paradoxically, moreover, many economic sectors are short of manpower. By the end of 1983, some 37,000 to 38,000 jobs, mainly in industry and construction, went unfilled. While enterprises recruit some 5,000 on an organized basis annually, another 30,000 to 35,000 workers leave the republic for 5 to 8 months at a time. According to data, this latter number includes 500 to 600 from Tbilisi, but the actual figure is probably much higher.

Several paragraphs in the article sketch some of the experiments that have been tried out or are being developed to make more efficient use of manpower. One, in particular, is the "non-ticket fare system" in part of Tbilisi's public transportation network, which has proved successful and promises to save millions as well as provide better services. Theoretical and practical aspects of labor intensiveness are another focus, with ramifications in output normatives. The ultimate aim is to convert from "value" indicators to "labor" indicators, thus "enhancing the role of wages as the main principle of distribution."

Finally, the author notes that the number of persons employed in material production is destined to level off in the near future and probably even decline. Non-production spheres will expand. There will be "shifts" in the intrasectorial structure," and so forth. Employment in agriculture will level off, while employment in construction will rise.

ELECTRICITY OVERUSE CAN TRIGGER TEMPORARY CUTOFF

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 January 1985 carries on page 1 L. Kinkladze's 900-word interview with Gruzglavenergo Chief I. Chedia concerning wasteful overuse of electricity in Georgia, especially by industrial, trade, consumer service, agriculture and automotive transport sectors. The strained fuel and energy situation in the fall and winter season is exacerbated by managers' apathy and negligence. Overconsumption reaches a peak in the evenings, as a result of which systems in the Unified Power Grid can automatically cut off "a certain portion of consumers"--and "not just in Georgia, either." Chedia lists a number of ministries, departments and particular organizations (Tsekavshiri for one) and presents figures on overconsumption, totalling 7.429 billion kwh in 1984. One particularly unacceptable practice is that of using electricity for heating--often even in facilities that are already heated adequately by normal means. In December, Energonadzor logged and documented over 700 violations in this regard.

An associated announcement box notifies enterprise officials which telephone numbers to call in the event of a power disruption or other related problem.

NEW PHONE EXCHANGES IN TERZHOLA PROVIDE DIRECT DIAL TO TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 January 1985 carries on page 4 V. Kutaladze's 150-word report on the installation of new telephone exchanges in Terzhola City and Rayon. A 1,000-number exchange has been installed in Terzhola itself, and in addition nearly all the village soviets now have 50- to 300-number exchanges that provide "day and night contact" with the rayon center. Two trunk lines also provide direct dial to "any number in Tbilisi."

An unattributed 100-word item on page 4 on January 26 provides most of the same information but states that Terzhola now has four trunk lines connecting it to Tbilisi and "other big centers."

STATE VEHICLES WIDELY USED TO SMUGGLE PRODUCE OUT OF GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 January 1985 carries on page 4 under the recurring rubric "Curb Your Greed!" B. Leladze's 700-word article on the widespread use of state-owned vehicles to smuggle fruit, vegetables and other produce outside the republic (private vehicles are also widely used). Figures are given on the number of cases detected last year, amounts of produce, and the like. Incidents are cited in which state-owned trucks and even buses loaded with apples were found in Armenia and Azerbaijan. The drivers of these vehicles were carrying incomplete or vaguely worded trip tickets ("on public service" and the like), indicating that officials and managers in charge of motor pools to which the vehicles belonged have been negligent or in connivance. One of the worst offenders in this regard is the Gori Consumer Services Administration, which incidentally has 34 vehicles--far more than necessary. One of its trucks, acquired from Abkhazia, was extensively modified to permit long-distance hauls. Motor pool managers are

known to write up trip tickets to border districts such as Gagra, Kazbegi, Lagodekhi, Marneuli and Gardabani Rayons expressly for the purpose of making it easier to smuggle produce into nearby republics.

CHIATURA STRIP-MINED LAND REHABILITATION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Pl. Abesadze, chief of the Chiatura Zone Environmental Protection Inspectorate, on problems of land rehabilitation around the manganese mines of the Kvirila Basin, especially since the introduction of strip-mining. Despite positive changes in the Soviet era (mining in the district goes back 100 years), homes have been destroyed, farmlands made unusable and woods, meadows and springs damaged. Pollution and erosion are big problems. Resettlement of displaced families is difficult and costly. The Chiaturamarganets Production Association's efforts include the creation of a special rehabilitation [rekul'tivatsiya] department, which has managed to rehabilitate a few dozen hectares. But "let's not fool ourselves," the situation is not getting better. The mining administrations are supposed to replace the topsoil, but the results have not been satisfactory. The idea of having the rehabilitation department take the topsoil to other sites for installation and reuse is hampered by the lack of land not already taken up by huge piles of waste rock--up to 120 meters.

Reference is made to a 1979 Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum decree calling for "integrated processing" of mined materials and separation of different components in order to make fuller use of them, but Chiaturamarganets has failed to meet the decree's stipulations. Among other things, the association simply dumps huge amounts of quartz sand in ravines, while elsewhere in Chiatura and in Sachkhere Rayon good land is being dug up to get it. The author urges that a special republic land rehabilitation service be set up to provide competent service to all enterprises and sectors.

NEW RAIL CAR DEPOT IN KHASHURI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1985 carries on page 1 G. Vashakidze's 600-word article on the new rail car depot being built in Khashuri to replace the old one that was built 100 years ago. The first phase, started in 1981--a main building, repair and assembly shops, an administration building with locker rooms, dining facilities and health care offices, and other components--is already completed, and equipment and machinery is already being moved from the old place.

ASPECTS OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 January 1985 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,800-word essay by Professor L. Chikava, deputy director for science in the Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics and Law, on aspects of scientific-technical progress as a major thrust in Georgia's effort to fulfill plans and meet targets in the coming years and make up its lag behind all-union levels. The republic's economic growth and output plans call for a

faster pace, in general, than the USSR as a whole. And most of the increase in output is to come from higher labor productivity.

Georgia's technical policy is to push automation and mechanization. This requires widespread practical adoption of scientific and technical advances and, very importantly, modernization and replacement of worn and obsolete equipment. Efforts along these lines, unfortunately, leave something to be desired. In 1982, for example, 65 percent of the republic's enterprises introduced no new equipment whatever, and productivity was accordingly much lower there. Many automated and mechanized production lines are 10 years old or more. Despite significant mechanization of main operations, auxiliary operations still mostly involve manual labor. Reference is also made to unsatisfactory progress in the introduction of robots and manipulators. Rational use of fixed assets could be better, as shift index statistics clearly demonstrate.

Labor turnover--a negative factor in efficiency and productivity--is too high, especially among workers under the age of 30. The main causes are poor living and working conditions, too much overtime and lack of an effective bonus system, among others. Many managers don't like to hire young people for this reason.

The final paragraphs of the essay focus mainly on aspects of discipline, with particular reference to the various events of one kind or another that take workers off the job when there is no real need to--meetings, cultural matters, sports and the like that could just as well be scheduled after working hours. In this context, the author notes that meetings which really are essential should be tightly organized, for "scientists have proved" that people's attention begins to flag after a speaker has exceeded 7 minutes.

USE OF ROBOTS, MICROPROCESSORS TO INCREASE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 January 1985 has a 1,500-word front page editorial on efforts to promote scientific-technical progress, mechanization and automation of production processes and management, with major focus on the increasing use of robots and microprocessors. At present there are 90 industrial robots in Georgia. To push their growth, Georgian SSR Gosplan, the State Committee on Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences are collaborating with the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Instrument Making Ministry's Institute of Administration Problems in a study of the robotics prospects of eight major enterprises and associations, including the Dimitrov Aviation Plant, Kutaisi Automotive, Analitpribor Association, Elva and Khimvolokno. Special working groups are looking into the capabilities of other enterprises for prospective adoption in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond.

In the field of microprocessors, some attention is focused on their use in automating tea factories in order to achieve full automation by 1990. Microprocessors will come into increasing use in instrument making and electronic and communications equipment. Computers are used more and more in health care, education, agriculture and management generally. Automated control systems are spreading.

Scientific-research outfits are increasingly involved in practical economic concerns, thanks in particular to the work of the Republic Coordinating Council for Science and Scientific-Technical Progress, and the efforts of the various scientific-technical societies.

TBILISI WATER SUPPLY, POLLUTION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 January 1985 carries on page 3 Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor M. Gogoberidze's 1,500-word article on the general subject of the world water supply and pollution problems (alarming figures on U.S. conditions are cited), with specific focus on Tbilisi. The supply of water to the city is increasing by 6 percent annually--yet it is on a delivery "schedule" in various districts. Why should this be? Is Tbilisi "less civilized" than other world cities? Foreign standards call for 150-200 liters daily per capita. Tbilisi receives 487 liters daily per capita for drinking and economic use and a total of 916 liters for "complex consumption"--nearly 3 times the Western European rate and approaching "typical rates of tropical countries." To be sure, much of the water is lost in the mains and plumbing, but even so, give the supply level, Tbilisians should not be experiencing a shortage. Clearly, the city's numerous industrial outfits are indulging in considerable overconsumption. The Polytechnic Institute's Sectorial Laboratory for Industrial and Communal Water Supply and Sewage has for some years been designing industrial water recycling systems that could save vast quantities of water and money, but so far only 14 of 26 outfits have adopted them: after all, fines for overconsumption are paid out of the state's pocket. The author points out that Peter the Great imposed stiff penalties on ship captains who violated his strict ballast dumping regulations, and urges that "individual responsibility" be instituted.

Other passages deal with the problem of harmful pollutants and contaminants generated by industry and discharged without adequate treatment into the city's waters and sewer system. More monitoring is needed, also better treatment facilities, scrubbers and the like. All too many industrial enterprises are built, even now, on the basis of outmoded designs that do not provide for adequate treatment of waste water.

The city's water and sewer systems are already strained, and prospects are no better in the immediate future. Leakage is higher than USSR norms now. By the year 2000, if present trends continue (6 percent annual increase), per capita consumption will reach 1,000 liters daily (1,600 liters for "complex consumption"). Assuming the Zhinvali hydrocomplex and the Trialeti pipeline are fully operational, they will not solve the problem. Ground water use, moreover, may lead to its exhaustion. The city's water strategy "needs revision."

RUSTAVI PARTY CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON TRADE EXPERIMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 January 1985 carries on page 2 Dzh. Mekhrishvili's 1,500-word report of the Rustavi Republic Scientific-Practical Conference for Primary Organization Secretaries, which focused on the city's Trade Administration and its experience as one of the 16

regions in the USSR selected to undertake a goal-oriented integrated program of experiments in regard to upgrading, streamlining, automating and mechanizing Rustavi's trade and consumer services, public dining facilities and the like. New, progressive technologies and equipment, innovative forms such as self-service stores, increased use of container shipping, specially equipped delivery vehicles centrally dispatched by radio and the creation of a computer center to handle orders, monitor needs and finances, make management more efficient and provide overall coordination constitute the main components of the program. Plans for future expansion and improvement are sketched briefly as well. Snags in the generally optimistic picture include the high rate of personnel turnover--12 percent--and lagging assimilation of construction funds, as well as a certain laxity on the part of party members in combating negative phenomena. Figures are given on numbers of persons reprimanded, punished, fired and expelled. Overall, however, prospects are bright. The old-fashioned counter and sales clerks, it may be, are on their way out, to be replaced by streamlined facilities run by personnel more resembling engineers.

MANAGERS BALK AT TURNING VEHICLES OVER TO TRANSPORT MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 January 1985 has an 1,100-word front page editorial concerning the ongoing experiments to improve automotive transport. The Automotive Transport Ministry owns only 20 percent of the state-owned vehicles in the republic but accounts for over 43 percent of haulage and turnover. Figures show, moreover, that the ministry is doing an excellent job. Measures to streamline the sector and relieve the overburdened railroads of much intro-republic haulage--in particular, container shipping--are proceeding successfully.

One of the experiments in question calls for turning all state-owned vehicles over to the ministry's local transport associations. Experience in Khashuri, the focus of the experiment, has demonstrated its feasibility. All coefficients are up, costs are down, the departments and enterprises are happy to be relieved of responsibility for their own transport and so on. On this basis, the Georgian CP Central Committee has decided to spread the experiment to Zestafoni, Telavi, Kobuleti and Gagra Rayons in the 1st quarter of 1985 and make the practice republic-wide by early in the 12th Five Year Plan. Projected benefits of the conversion are reflected in the figures presented.

Nevertheless, many officials and managers of enterprises and organizations are balking at the move and refusing to go along, caught as they are "in the vise of narrow self-interest"--despite abundant proof that state-owned vehicles under department jurisdiction are most frequently badly maintained, excessively costly and subject to "misuse" by drivers for personal gain.

With regard to the other experiment, passenger services, brief reference is made to express bus routes in districts in Tbilisi where replacement of small buses by larger one, introduction of brigades on a cost-accounting basis and other innovations have resulted in lower costs, higher revenues, growing ridership, better services and greater customer satisfaction.

ROLE OF METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION, FORECASTS IN AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Doctor of Agriculture G. Meladze, head of the Transcaucasian Regional Scientific-Research Institute's Agrometeorological Laboratory, on the role of meteorological information and forecasts in agriculture. He emphasizes the effects of good and bad weather on crop growth and yields and how best, by means of accurate short- and long-term information, to "make weather work" or, conversely, to counter its effects. The importance of records--information on past conditions--in practical matters of deciding when to sow, prune, water, fertilize and harvest, is also emphasized. Unfortunately, some farm managers and specialists ignore this vital aspect. The author's laboratory provides relevant weather forecasts, among other services. The Georgian Republic Hydrometeorological and Environmental Monitoring Administration's contribution is also sketched. The article discusses the effects of weather conditions on various crops such as tea, grapes and grains (including corn in particular) and the role of elevation. Because of the importance of highland districts to Georgian agriculture, the laboratory has a special proving ground located at 2,200 meters in Bogdanovka Rayon.

Social and Cultural Affairs

POPULAR SINGERACTOR GIVEN KGH AWARDS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 January 1985 carries on page 4 N. Tateladze's 200-word announcement of awards given to popular singer/actor Vakhtang "Buba" Kikabidze by the USSR and the Georgian KGB committees. First, Kikabidze was one of a group of creative artists associated with the film "TASS Is Authorized To Announce," which won First Prize in a contest sponsored by the USSR KGB. Next, People's Artist Kikabidze was presented a Certificate of Honor and a medal by Georgian KGB Chairman Colonel General Aleksi Inauri himself.

In his response to the award, Kikabidze pledged to fulfill the obligations they impose on him. His immediate plans call for further tours with the Rero Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble and filming of a new movie, "Love Me As I Love You!", based on his own screenplay.

EFFORTS TO RESTORE, PRESERVE SVANETIAN CHURCH TREASURES SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 January 1985 carries on page 3 Miron Khergiani's 2,800-word article concerning efforts to restore and preserve the unique and colorful church art treasures of Svanetia (mainly highland Mestia Rayon) since the mid-1960's, after many years of neglect had brought many local monuments close to ruin. The efforts include restoration of actual churches, trace-copying of priceless frescoes for display in Tbilisi, and gathering of numerous scattered treasures home to Svanetia.

Much of the success of the undertaking is due to a dedicated group of "enthusiasts" headed by trained restorer Merabl Buchukuri in the Monument Protection Administration, who have devoted much time, energy and painstaking

care to making trace-drawings of the marvelous frescoes of the Kaishi Archangel Church, in particular, for display in the Monument Protection Administration's exhibit hall; plans are now underway to set up a permanent exhibit for such displays.

The author then asks rhetorically whether the trace-copying movement might "inhibit" restoration of actual churches, especially if "some leaders and pragmatic financial specialists" see trace-copying as an "easier, cheaper and more respectable" way out. His answer is that, on the contrary, copies of the frescoes will make these treasures accessible to the public at large and awaken more lively interest in preserving the originals, as that is the way of "civilized society."

Meanwhile, Khergiani urges that "monuments" on the verge of ruin be tackled first, as Georgia's numerous towers, for example, "are not going to run away, after all." The Kaishi Church has been substantially restored and an art museum is under construction in Mestia, which is to become a kind of zonal repository. It is also essential to gather numerous unique Svanetian treasures, now scattered far and wide, back home. It would not do, however, to collect all of them in one place, that is, in Mestia. Account must be taken of the desires of local communities in this matter; mistakes of the past, affecting many aspects of life besides art treasures, have shown that actions which did not do so have had severely negative effects on the already "grave demographic situation."

Earlier passages in the piece, describing the awe-inspiring and other worldly impression made by Svanetia's churches in their breathtaking setting, suggest that there is also in them a "hidden meaning" that is perhaps "accessible only to believers." And in a cryptic passage near the end, Khergiani states that the restorers' efforts were greatly facilitated by favorable weather and the support of the local population. But "not every [district] is Svanetia, nor is the climate as favorable [everywhere].

HIGHLAND DISTRICT'S POPULATION, ECONOMY COMING BACK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 January 1985 carries on page 4 G. Marneli's 1,100-word article on the demographic and economic resurgence of highland Adigeni Rayon. The piece is based on his participation in a KOMMUNISTI Readers' Conference there. Once threatened with depopulation due to "past errors that ignored local conditions," with cultivated lands shrinking since 1952 and most social-sector farms operating at a loss, the district began to come back after appropriate decrees were promulgated in 1975, 1981 and especially after a visit by Shevardnadze in 1982. Figures are cited on the rayon's resurgence, ghost towns being repopulated (some 180 more families are to be resettled by the end of the current 5-year plan), agricultural innovations including sheep milking, increasing adoption of co-op arrangements between farms and individual families, and considerable public and residential construction and infrastructure improvement.

SCHOOL EXAMS: RELATIVE MERITS OF 'STANDARD', 'ORIGINAL' THEMES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Levan Margishvili, a teacher of Georgian language and literature in Gori Rayon's Medzhvriskhevi Secondary School, in response to a complaint published in KOMUNISTI on 22 November 1984 that language and literature exams for high school graduates and VUZ applicants are too arcane and complicated and lead to the excessive use of illegal or questionable tutors.

Margishvili's focus is on the relative merits of "standard" versus "original"("free") themes in these examination, which are after all designed to encourage independent thought, analysis and expression, on the one hand, and to instill a love for the national literary heritage and its patriotic motifs, on the other. He acknowledges that "standard" theme topics can and have become overly complex and diffuse, but he denies that, as some have claimed, such topics are in principle outmoded or irrelevant. Moreover, he warns against the "fashion," often filtering down "from above," of "making a fetish" of the practice of "free" themes that allow the writing of random compositions of narrow scope and doubtful value. In addition, the practice makes room for concerned parents to hire high priced "underground" and "illegal" tutors who, in effect, themselves compose themes on typical subjects for the prospective exam-taker to memorize and write down as his own at exam time. Margishvili not only condemns the practice but also has serious doubts about the competence of these shadowy "tutors." To sum up: he defends the value of the prescribed standard themes drawing on such literary classics as Chavchavadze and Rustaveli, and at the same time, favors a moderate proportion of "free" subjects.

ENGLISH-GEORGIAN DICTIONARY OF COMPUTERS, DATA PROCESSING PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word review by Technical Sciences Candidate L. Kiknadze and Physical-Mathematical Sciences Candidate M. Tsuladze of a new "English-Georgian Dictionary of Computers and Data Processing, Part I," containing 45,000 terms and published by Ganatleba. The work was compiled by Technical Sciences Candidate Revas Berulava and Idela Kvachakhia. The dictionary fills a definite need, in that many essential terms in the field have up to now remained undefined in Georgian. The layout of the dictionary is not by the "form of the terms" but by their "technical content." The reviewers fault the work for including too many terms that are not directly related to the field, and they also suggest that quite a few of the coinages could and should have been built on Georgian rather than English bases. In addition, definitions of "algorithm languages" which are given in abbreviated form should have been expanded.

CRIME FEATURE HIGHLIGHTS VILLAGE WATCH, NARCOTICS, IDLERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 January 1985 devotes most of page 3 to the now occasional feature "Law, Order and Us." A number of topics are dealt with:

M. Gorgiladze's 900-word article recounts the success of a kind of "village watch" unit set up by militia workers, ispolkom officials and soviet deputies, and other civic-minded persons in Akhalsheni, Khelvachauri Rayon, to deal with the crime problem there. The problem was exacerbated by Akhalsheni's close proximity to the city, where criminals maintained their base and were advised as to tempting targets by their agents in the village. A village assembly attended by Adjarian MVD chief Mikeladze decided to set up an "order enforcement group" headed by Military Captain Nodar Turmanidze and utilizing as its core the 20 or so militiamen living in the district. Members of the unit make regularly scheduled rounds and conduct raids, especially in public places, and make a special effort to keep tabs on suspicious persons, known recidivists, idlers and many outsiders that show up. Episodes demonstrating the unit's effectiveness are recounted.

Medical Sciences Candidate A. Gagua, senior scientific associate in the Health Ministry's Experimental and Clinical Surgery Institute, has a 1,500-word article on the grave dangers of narcotics addiction--its physical, moral and social consequences, how it acts upon the central nervous system, types of personalities most likely to become victims and circumstances such as peer pressure or childish curiosity that can lead to it. Specific Georgian measures to combat narcotics addiction date at least from 1965, when the Supreme Soviet Presidium passed a ukase on compulsory treatment and labor training. Subsequent measures include the closing of narcotics stations in 1966, requiring addicts to get in-patient treatment; the opening of treatment and labor prophylactoriums in Tskhinvali (1967) and Sagaredzho (1970); and stronger efforts by the Health Ministry from 1966 on to monitor and control safekeeping, logging and issuing of narcotics. Penalties for illegal use or distribution have been toughened up. Despite international efforts, the narcotics traffic has proved extremely difficult to control and liquidate. Opium poppies are grown in regions difficult to get to and control.

Tsiteltskaro Rayon MVD chief E. Dzhankarashvili and KOMUNISTI reporter Vl. Mcchedlishvili have a 500-word article on measures to put inveterate idlers to work or have them sentenced to corrective labor colonies. Several cases are recounted, some including married men who wouldn't even work to support their families. the Tsiteltskaro Rayispolkom and MVD keep an accurate census of idlers and have done work to "set them straight," in many cases successfully.

WAYS TO GET YOUTH MORE INVOLVED IN TECHNICAL INNOVATION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 January 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by O. Kekelashvili, pro-rector of the Social Patentology Istitute, concerning the need to get young people more involved in technical innovation, including those students, for instance, who may not be top grade-getters but have a knack for invention. The number of VUZ applicants submitting inventions has declined in recent years, even though such persons are granted non-competitive concessions. Schools' own production facilities are underutilized, as well, in encouraging students' development of their potential.

The author then focuses on the need for wider knowledge of and practice in patenting and licensing procedures--such skills as to how to fill out forms

properly. A number of Soviet universities have special courses in patentology, whereas only a few Georgian VUZes have them and even there they are optional and of short duration. He urges that more substantial ones be introduced at Tbilisi State University, the Polytechnic Institute and elsewhere, and that they be made compulsory.

KINDERGARTEN FIRST-GRADERS GET LANGUAGE LABS, OTHER INNOVATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word Gruzinform item describing innovative techniques and equipment that have been adopted in Tbilisi's Kindergarten No 28 for the first-grade class that has been introduced there as part of the ongoing school reform. Most recently, a fully equipped language lab was installed over the New Year's vacation, colorfully decorated and provided with visual aids. There the pupils don earphones as part of their Russian language instruction and exercises. Other subjects are taught with methods and equipment designed specially for 6 year-old first-graders who will enter the second grade next September in the public schools (the methods and equipment won a gold medal at the Georgian Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy). To ease the children's adaptation to "school regime," basic academic skills are alternated with appropriate rest periods, games and exercise. Five-minute "warm-up" periods are included in each class period. Pupils are taken to the swimming pool every other day. Another benefit of the program is that youngsters spend the full working day at the kindergarten as a convenience to working parents. Similar classes have been set up in 100 kindergartens of the republic, accomodating 2,000 6 year-olds.

MYCOBACTERIOLOGY LAB DEVELOPS CAROTENOIDS FOR FEEDS, FOOD, MEDICINE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 January 1985 carries on page 4 I. Kalandarishvili's 800-word profile of Docent Geno Daraselia, head of the Laboratory of Mycobacterial Biochemistry in the Academy of Sciences Plant Biochemistry Institute. The laboratory, "a leader among its kind in the USSR," devotes its efforts just as much to practical experimentation as to theoretical work. Experiments conducted by Daraselia himself at the Kodi Poultry Plant, for example, led to the development of carotenoid bacteria used to synthesize compounds that are very useful in animal and poultry feeds, the food industry and in medicine. Impressed by the findings, higher organs decided to build an experimental "carotenoid bio-factory" to make compounds for poultry farming; the facility will be operational "soon." Daraselia explains some of the advantages of "natural" compounds of this sort over "synthetic" ones, including undesirable side effects of the latter as well as relatively high cost. The new compounds are cheaper and hence more profitable. In medicine, work is proceeding on the development of bacteria useful against tuberculosis, leprosy and certain other diseases, and also viruses and tumors.

BAZAAR RAID FINDS WIDE USE OF STATE VEHICLES FOR PRIVATE GAIN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 January 1985 carries on page 4 under the rubric "Law, Order and Us" a 900-word KOMUNISTI report of a raid conducted in the Sunday kolkhoz bazaar in Sagaredzho, which is always

swarming with people and their goods. The article describes in detail a number of cases in which drivers bringing truckloads of poultry, livestock and various farm goods were found to have forged, incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory documents for the vehicles assigned to them by the particular enterprises and farms for which they worked, and also speedometers that were tampered with. Some of those caught red-handed affected surprise or expressed indignation at this "impugnment" of their character. The authors of the article note that if such abundant phenomena can be found in the short time of the raid, clearly they are going on even more rampantly. It is also perfectly clear that the relevant enterprises and organizations, as well as control and monitoring commissions responsible for preventing such things, are not doing their job.

WRITER/RESEARCHER CASTIGATED FOR ARROGANCE, FALSE CLAIMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,200-word article by Professor Doctor of Philology G. Mikadze, in which he castigates Guram Sharadze, a popular writer and researcher specializing in literary history, for arrogance, false or misleading claims, "sensation-seeking," failure to give credit to colleagues and predecessors where due and other faults. Over the past few years, Sharadze has published a number of articles in KOMUNISTI, TBILISI [the afternoon newspaper], KRITIKA and elsewhere purporting to bring to light "hitherto unknown," "newly traced," "unique," and "priceless" literary items or bits of historical data. The author cites several such cases and state that in each instance the particular poem, essay, fact or whatever was by no means "unknown" to the reading public or at least to scholars, and he names the scholar who originally published it and gives the date (often in the 1920's and 1940's). Mikadze cites one case in which it was his own scholarship that Sharadze "borrowed" without acknowledgement. In addition, Sharadze has consistently signed his articles giving himself the title "professor," a rank he does not hold. The author urges that Sharadze be exposed and publicly condemned. The editors supply an additional reproach in a 600-word postscript; they point out that Sharadze has sought the "easy, consumerist" road to scientific acclaim, but for all his talent he lacks depth and dignity. After much criticism of Sharadze's self-centered attitudes and actions, the editors maintain that, nevertheless, their purpose here is to "help the man get back on track."

GEORGIAN ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY TEXT PUBLISHED, FIRST IN 25 YEARS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word review by O. Bregadze, senior scientific association in the Tsanamdzgvishvili Institute of Clinical and Experimental Cardiology, of Physician U. Vadachkoria's new monograph "Electrocardiography," published by Sabchota Sakartvelo. It is the first such text to be published in Georgian in the past 20 to 25 years. It deals with various aspects of cardiography and their diagnostic value, examines theories accounting for the origin of bioelectric phenomena, depolarization and repolarization, normal and pathological peaks and intervals, rhythm, the etiology of ischemic disorders, the role of electrolytes in biochemical processes and many others. There is discussion of electrocardiogram differences by age (including children), also the pros and cons of vector analysis and vector-cardiography. On the minus

side, the reviewer regrets only that, for "technical reasons," the author was unable to include discussion of electrocardiographic changes in cases of internal disorders.

HOW TO SPOT 'CARRIERS' of PRIVATE-OWNERISM'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 January 1985 carries on page 3 under the regular rubric "The People's Watchful Eye" a 700-word article under the logo of the People's Control Committee's Public Opinion Council concerning the evil of "private-ownerism" as a component of "the bourgeois mentality." Surveys show that "the people" are aware of the essence of the evil--there are persons who place their own narrow interests above all else, seeking personal comfort and "goods"--but have thought little about its cause. The disorder originated in "antagonistic societies" and has reached its apex in the "highest stage of capitalism." Since all social conditions fostering it have been abolished under socialism, it has to be considered a "vestige" of the old order or product of "hostile ideology." There are two types of "carriers": those who have realized their desires and make it a practice, and those who haven't had the opportunity but are waiting for their chance. Despite the process that has been made in Georgia in the past dozen years, this bourgeois vestige is difficult to eradicate. Carriers can be recognized by their "philistinism" and narrow selfishness. Surveys and empirical observation have shown that people scorn it but, "paradoxically, representatives of the working people often admit that, due to unhealthy public opinion, philistines do appear in their midst, and they ask for advice on how to get rid of them."

BACKPACKS DECORATED WITH FOREIGN LETTERING CARRY 'HARMFUL GERMS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1985 carries on page 4 Rezo Dvalishvili's 1,200-word satirical piece condemning the proliferation of backpacks, plastic bags, T-shirts and what not, decorated with foreign lettering (chiefly English) or other symbols which are "unacceptable" and inappropriate to the Soviet way of life. To be sure, Georgia hosts plenty of tourists who take up Georgian symbols, articles of clothing, souvenirs and the like; and, conversely, hula hoops are seen in Mingrelia, and electric guitars are ubiquitous in the republic. Foreign tourists and products are, therefore, not surprising or uncommon here. Nevertheless, all these backpacks and other articles bearing messages in "foreign lettering," useful and necessary though they are, on closer inspection are seen to be "full of germs."

NEW TEXTBOOKS ON 'SPECIES'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 January 1985 carries on page 4 an unattributed 200-word review of a new book titled "The Problem of Species in Biotaonomy," by Professor Gia Kadzhaia, head of the Tbilisi State University's Ecology and Hydrobiology Department. It deals with the history of the problem, the place of species among living systems, criteria, standards, structure, and role in evolution. The book is intended for biologists, students, teachers, and the general public and is suitable as an auxiliary VUZ text.

REHABILITATIVE PHYSICAL THERAPY NEEDS MORE ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by R. Svanishvili, deputy chairman of the All-Union Scientific Medical Society for Therapeutic Physical Culture and Sports Medicine, concerning the essential role of physical therapy in the array of treatment and rehabilitation of victims of a range of diseases and disorders. Shevardnadze commented on this matter at the Georgian CP Central Committee party-economic aktiv on health care some time ago.

Rehabilitation comes into play after the reanimation or intensive care stage, that is, in dealing with subacute or chronic conditions. It includes (as appropriate) drugs, surgery, psychotherapy and of course physical therapy, in particular various exercises, massage, mechanotherapy, spa treatment, balneology and others. Physical therapy is also of great value in psychotherapy and such problems as speech disorders.

Lately, a good many health care institutions large and small have introduced that appropriate facilities, and a children's rehabilitation center has been established. Nevertheless, officials of many clinics, hospitals, medical offices and the like have neglected this aspect. The overall effort needs more attention to its material-technical base. Moreover, existing facilities are not always properly utilized. The relevant experience of health care institutions in other republics could be profitably studied.

OSSETIAN CONFERENCE HELD ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK, COUNTER-PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 January 1985 carries on page 2 G. Kharebashvili's 1,700-word report of a Tskhinvali (Ossetia) Republic Scientific-Practical Conference on the role of ideological work in communist indoctrination. Speakers emphasized the "integrated approach," Marxist-Leninist education, and "dialectical unity." The link between ideology and economic goals, "thinking economically," was stressed. Although it is difficult to "quantify ideological effectiveness in statistics," comparative figures do show positive results in districts and outfits where ideological work is properly done. Motivation--incentive--is the key to better job performance, better quality and higher productivity (the Tskhinvali Knitwear Factory is used as an example). Where necessary, however, punitive measures such as docking workers' vacation or making them take their vacation in the winter instead of the summer, are used.

The final paragraphs focus on counter-propaganda: in light of the era of coexistence, "the best counter-propaganda is good domestic propaganda," said the speaker on this topic, Docent M. Mushkin of the Georgian CP Central Committee's Marxism-Leninism University. "Some of our young people's fascination with foreign broadcasts is due to the lack of certain kinds of information" on particular events and "situations." It is essential to "understand young people's mentality" as well as "the adversary's techniques and methods of ideological subversion." It is essential not to ignore a single misdemeanor in this regard. "Let everyone keep in mind that 'singing with another's voice' will not be quickly forgiven here."

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE ON NEED FOR BETTER ECONOMIST TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Docent Avt. Silagadze, deputy dean of Tbilisi State University's School of Economics, on the need for better training of economists, especially in the context of today's scientific and technical advances requiring higher skills and familiarity with up-to-date techniques and equipment. The university's economics departments are providing economists for jobs all over, in appropriate sectors, and moreover grade point averages have been improving in recent years. It is essential for economists to update and upgrade their knowledge periodically, for what they learned in school soon becomes obsolete. Similarly, professors and teachers must keep abreast, for students are turned off by outmoded information.

On the matter of the material-technical base, the author notes that Tbilisi State University--the main "hearth" of economics training in the republic--needs more and improved equipment, labs, lecture halls and offices. Students can also benefit from practical work in actual enterprises and organizations, both in Georgia and outside, where their skills will eventually be put to use. In the same vein, he laments that no Georgian-language editions of such classics as Marx's "Critique of Political Economy" and Engels' "Anti-Duhring," as well as texts on capital economics, have been published in many years. On the plus side, the economics departments have strong practical links to the Georgian Finance Ministry, Gosbank and Central Statistical Administration.

Another matter of concern is the lack of younger economists holding graduate degrees. There are none under 50 holding the doctorate, for example, and of university lectures under 35, only 3 hold graduate degrees. Part of the blame lies with indulgent professors who do not push their students to complete dissertations.

The author has several recommendations to upgrade economist training: the creation of a Transcaucasian Regional Coordinating Council, creation of a Sectorial Scientific-Research Laboratory in the university's School of Economics (something of the sort did exist from 1974 to 1978, the Laboratory for Educational Economics and Population Reproduction (Demography), and provided valuable forecasting work, and enhancement of cadre training by gathering them together in "some kind of training-scientific center in Tbilisi."

International

AFRICAN FAMINE DUE TO MISGUIDED POLICIES, LEGACY OF COLONIALISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 January 1985 carries on page 3 regular KOMUNISTI political commentator S. Tsintsadze's 1,800-word examination of the horrors of famine in Africa and its causes. It is not climate, by and large, nor the vaunted "population explosion" that is to blame, but rather the misguided and often corrupt policies of African governments, exacerbated by the legacy of colonialism and bad counsel accepted from (mostly Western) advisors, who have advocated inappropriate measures that mostly profit the capitalist monopolies and "multinationals." Instead of

growing food for themselves, for example, many countries have turned to crops "mainly destined for the tables of rich people overseas," or to inappropriate industrialization and the exporting of raw materials and minerals. Huge governmental apparatuses consume the bulk of a country's income in many cases, not to mention basic corruption on a grand scale, mounting indebtedness to international banks and officials' foreign bank accounts.

Even Ethiopia has not yet entirely escaped from the woes inherited from its past--recall that in 1974 tens of thousands died in Wolo Province alone--yet, thanks to its new socialist orientation and structural transformations, plus "timely measures," there is the promise that there will be "fewer victims" in the current crisis. Nothing is said specifically about foreign relief aid to Ethiopia, whether Soviet or otherwise.

GEORGIAN-SYRIAN LITERARY, CULTURAL TIES PROMOTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 January 1985 carries on page 4 Guram Chikovani's 1,400-word article on several aspects of growing Georgian-Syrian literary and cultural ties, most of them in some way depending on the good offices of Levan Sagaradze, a Georgian with many years' residence in Damascus.

In August and September of last year, author Chikovani himself went to Damascus to confer on the final editing of Khalil's epic translation. Arab literati praised the translation and writer Ali Ukli Ursan especially hailed its motifs of "noble friendship and the fight against a common foe," themes which are especially resonant to the Arab world today, and promote good relations between Georgians and Syrians as well as between Arabs and the world's peoples.

The Syrian Education Ministry plans to have a "central newspaper" publish a series on Georgian history. To this end, Chikovani and Nizari have already translated a chapter for publication in TISHRIN; eventually, it is hoped, other chapters will be completed and published as a book.

Damascus resident Sagaradze has been a pivotal figure in these growing ties. He funded the publication of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" himself, without any thought of remuneration and for years he has been acquiring important Arabic literary and reference works to donate to the Oriental Institute in Tbilisi.

Sagaradze has also been instrumental in the other main effort described in the article--contacting the right people in Syria and Lebanon for help in locating and microfilming or photocopying medieval Georgian manuscripts that have been located in Lebanon in recent years. (The background to this is that there were a number of Georgian centers of written learning in Syria and adjacent territory in medieval times.) Acting on a tip by French Georgianist Bernard Outtier, who located manuscript fragments in the Armenian Catholic Library at Bzomar (Lebanon) some years ago, Chikovani asked the help of Mr. Sagaradze and the Damascus Armenian Catholic Mission in getting microfilms of them. It

turned out that the Bzomar library has a number of other Georgian manuscripts besides, and microfilms of them will soon be sent to Tbilisi via Levan Sagaradze.

In a further development, it was learned that the Redeemer Monastery near Saida [Sidon], which belongs to the Syrian-Antichan Patriarchate, possesses a number of Georgian manuscripts. The Patriarch in Damascus, Ignatius IV, and the Metropolitan in Homs, Alexius, are sympathetic to the Georgians' quest and have contacted officials of the Redeemer Monastery for help in photocopying these valuable materials. Time will tell whether this can be done--after all, Saida is in a war zone.

FILM CREW DOCUMENTS GEORGIA'S LINKS TO HUNGARY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 December 1984 and 5, 10, 13, 18 and 22 January 1985 carries Irakli Gotsiridze's six-part series of articles, totaling 7,100 words, recounting a trip he and five other persons took in Hungary and Czechoslovakia to make a documentary film on the theme of Georgia's economic and cultural links to the socialist countries and "other developed countries of the world." Author Gotsiridze is editor-in-chief of Gruziya-Film's Creative Association. The crew travelled in two vehicles, their own, after sailing from Batumi to Odessa.

There are three main recurring themes in the series: one, the friendly good will they encountered everywhere, not only from friends of Georgia and enthusiasts of Georgian culture but also from officials, managers, service personnel and, not least, border guards and customs agents. Two, the fact that Georgia is now a "full-fledged partner" in its economic and cultural dealings with other countries--Georgia is really "in international orbit." Three, the efficiency and productivity of industrial and agricultural enterprises, the discipline and prosperity they witnessed, the range of good services provided by ordinary gas stations along the way, the excellent condition of the roads they travelled over and similar infrastructural amenities. This theme is often adduced in contrast to conditions in Georgia. Their tasks were also greatly facilitated by Soviet embassy personnel.

Highlights of their stay in Hungary included a visit to the world-famous Ikarusz Bus Plant, which was built with the participation of many world firms (including U.S.) and which supplies Georgia's transport buses; a visit to the museum-home of artist Mihai Zichy, who did much to popularize Georgian culture and is well known for his illustrations of modern editions of the Georgian 12th century epic "Knight in the Panther's Skin"; a tour of the internationally famous Babolno Horse Breeding Combine, which is also a profitable working farm thanks to exemplary discipline (director Robert Burger suggested, inter alia, that Georgia and Hungary, having similar climates and social-economic conditions, ought to promote soybean farming, which has proved so profitable in the United States); and dinner at the home of esteemed Georgianist and historian Lajos Tardy on his 70th birthday in the company of a number of other fans of Georgia, during which Tardy urged that someone take over his monumental but unfinished history of Georgia, using materials "largely unknown even in Georgia." The author concludes with a list of major joint Georgian-Hungarian ventures and similar ties, including scientific-

technical, cultural, agricultural and the exchange of delegations in recent years.

The "good will" theme surges once more as the author recounts the ease with which the group crossed the border checkpoint from Hungary to Czechoslovakia: little formality, some friendly bantering about soccer, no hassles, big smiles. "It's nice not to have so many checkpoint barriers." And when Intourist refused to honor their trip voucher in Czechoslovakia because the crew members had overstayed their allotted time in Hungary (the Soviet embassy there had extended their visas), a local friend of Georgia named Symanovsky personally put them up and took care of their needs. They visited a number of persons, institutions and enterprises having important ties with Georgia and found good will everywhere. There is even a Rustavi Square in the town of Mnisek, where the huge Kovohute Metallurgy Plant is located. The reason is that Rustavi's Avtomatprom designed and helped build the computer center for the plant's aluminum processing automation system, and people thereabouts have found recollections of the Georgians who accomplished that feat.

AFGHAN STUDENT AT POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 January 1985 carries on page 4 B. Durglishvili's 600-word profile of Mohammed Harid Omar, a fourth-year student in the Polytechnic Institute's Construction School. He is one of 50 Afghan students now studying in Georgia. In addition to being a good student, Omar has won several awards: a jury prize for his "International Relations of Soviet Youth in the Service of Peace and Social Progress" (in the Ninth All-Union Contest for Student Works on Social Sciences, Komsomol History, and International Youth Movement); "best" rating for his political poster "We Condemn Nuclear War!" (in a contest for VUZ students); and a Tbilisi State University "diploma of honor" for a study of the international youth movement. A member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, he is gratified that his triumphs coincide with the 20th anniversary of that organization, and he is grateful to the "humanistic" help the Soviet Union has been providing the Afghan people in their new life, building industrial and agricultural facilities and schools. He feels right at home in Georgia and is married to Asmat Sichinava, a fifth-year philology student at Tbilisi State University. They have children.

WORLD WAR II 'LESSONS', BOURGEOIS DISTORTIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by N. Kikvadze, director of the Academy of Sciences Scientific Information Center of the Social Sciences, concerning matters discussed at the 33rd International Conference of the USSR-GDR Historians Commission in Magdeburg, in which he took part. The commission meets alternately in the USSR and the GDR; its jubilee 30th meeting, in 1981, was held in Tbilisi. The theme this year was "The Lessons of World War II and the Struggle To Preserve Peace and Avert a New War." The titles of several papers, and the names of those who gave them are listed. Kikvadze himself delivered, in German, a paper titled "The Failure of the Fascist Invaders' Plans in the Caucasus: A Critique of Bourgeois Historiography." He demonstrated, by reference to thorough documentation, that bourgeois

historians are trying to "conceal" Hitler's real designs on that area, which he hoped to make a staging area fueled by Baku oil for the invasion of India and the Persian Gulf region ("Operation Edelweiss" in the autumn of 1942). It is vitally essential to unmask the falsifications of bourgeois--especially West German--historians in the context of the rebirth of revanchism and the stirring of a "war psychosis" in the West; Chancellor Khol's statements to "exiles" at Braunschweig are referred to in this regard.

The author also makes brief reference to last year's Prague Conference of Secretaries of the Central Committee of Communist and Worker Parties of the Socialist Countries, which dealt with international and ideological matters. Speakers at that conference emphasized that "it is essential to honor the victims of fascism and militarism East and West, but we cannot permit falsifiers of history to distort the war's lessons."

KIRGHIZ SSR

Economics

IRRIGATION WORK PROCEEDING IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 3 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by correspondent J. Toktogulov on the impact of the Toktogul reservoir on irrigation in Toktogulskiy Rayon. Although 30,000 hectares of field lands were inundated when the reservoir was created, the output of farm produce has not declined and livestock has increased. In the last 7 years much effort has been made to irrigate dry lands, and as a result 5,215 hectares of virgin land have been opened up. Toktogulov also discusses some problems in irrigation. Pump station buildings need repair, and some 91 kilometers of a closed irrigation system have not been handed over for use because of a lack of materials and equipment. In addition, the production cost of grain per hectare became much more expensive than was planned, and the situation has not been fully changed yet.

In the same newspaper on 23 January 1985 on page 2 is a 700-word article by journalist S. Aminov on irrigation efforts in Osh Oblast. In 60 years 8,000 kilometers of canals, four reservoirs and nearly 9,000 hydraulic engineering devices have been put into use by the irrigators of the oblast. In the eleventh 5-year period effort is being concentrated on opening up the Burgondu and Renzhit Valleys, while still ahead is irrigation work in the Alay and Chatkal Valleys. Aminov specifies some of the work to be done, that is, the number of hectares to be developed and the length of some of the canals to be built. For instance, the completion of the Papan reservoir will permit the irrigation of more than 14,200 hectares of land and will be very important for the agriculture of Naukatskiy, Kara-Suyskiy and Aravanskiy Rayons.

KIRGHIZ LABORATORY SEEKING WAYS TO USE BY-PRODUCTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 9 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by B. Satylkanova, an editor at the Kirghiz INTI [Institute for Scientific and Technical Information], on the natural steroid chemistry laboratory within the Organic Chemistry Institute of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, which is headed by Kemelbek Koshoev. According to Koshoev, the task of the laboratory is to reprocess the by-products and wastes left behind by production. He cites the example of the Tokmak wool processing mill, in which a million cubic meters of water is used each year to wash the wool. From this wool fat, lanolin is produced for the

cosmetics industry, and a procedure to obtain lanosterol and cholesterol has been worked out. Koshoyev also refers to efforts to utilize the residues from fruits and vegetables. At the present time, work on producing a valuable preparation from tomato seeds is being carried out to raise the meat content of cattle. There are opportunities in the republic to produce cholesterol and insulin from the spinal cords and stomachs of cows and pigs and to obtain valuable medicines from sheep. He also speaks of products obtainable from tobacco. Unfortunately, not much attention has been paid to utilizing biological raw materials in the republic. Thus much of what is left over from production is given to livestock as feed or thrown out as garbage.

SHARING FUEL AND POWER IMPORTANT IN INTEGRATED ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 20-25 a 2,300-word article by T. Moldustanov, a sector chief at the Economics Institute of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, and D. Mamyrbayeva, a teacher at Kirghiz State University, on the role of Kirghizia in the integrated economic system of the USSR. The authors discuss the interchange of goods and raw materials among the various parts of the country and the assistance of the Union republics to the development of the Nonchernozem area and BAM. They also examine the All-Union Electric Power System. It should be stressed that there is a deficit in the fuel and power balance of Kirghizia. Most of the deficit, more than 63 percent, is made up by resources that are transported into the republic. At the same time, 14 percent of the output of the fuel and power complex is transported beyond the boundaries of the republic. As for electricity, 6.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical power were supplied to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in 1983, and Kirghizia received 2.4 billion kilowatt-hours from those republics. The advantage of the integrated economic system is that it forms the basis for accelerating the pace of scientific-technical progress in the republic.

Social and Cultural Affairs

CIRCULATION OF KIRGHIZ NEWSPAPERS CLIMBING

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 1 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word notice announcing that beginning with this issue, the print run of the newspaper will be 134,250. [This compares with 129,086 copies for the last issue of 1984, the 29 December 1984 issue.] It is the first time in the history of this Komsomol newspaper that the circulation has exceeded 130,000 copies. The notice also calls upon its regular correspondents, stringers, officials and readers to make contributions to the newspaper's efforts.

On page 4 of the 6 January 1985 issue of the major Kirghiz-language newspaper SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN it is revealed that the print run of the paper is now 139,200 copies. [In the previous issue, 5 January 1984, that figure was 133,495.] [In none of the January issues of the Russian-language newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA was it indicated what the print run of that paper is. The last time a change took place, there was a decline in its print run; see JPRS-UPS-84-049, 25 May 1984, page 36.]

TWO MAJOR CASES EXAMINED BY KIRGHIZ SUPREME COURT

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 3 January 1985 carries on page 7 a 1,800-word interview with Alymkul Omorov, a member of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Court, in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Court, which began work as an oblast court on 27 December 1924 in the city of Pishpek [present-day Frunze]. Omorov traces some of the functions of the Supreme Court and some of its history; he mentions, for instance, that the cases of such enemies of kolkhoz-formation as Kachayev, Manatashev and Omonov were examined in a circuit session of the Kirghiz ASSR principal court. In recent years the Supreme Court has considered some serious crimes that were large and complex in scale. As examples Omorov cites two cases. The Tokmak meat combine case involving A. Bostanov, D. Nogoybayev, M. Berdiyev and other organized thieves was heard in 1984 and resulted in severe and just punishments, including the confiscation of personal property [and three death sentences]. Frunze residents K.I. Ivanov and V.N. Lezin combined with S.A. Manuylov and M.A. Nurgaliyev to form an armed band. In one assault in 1977 they stole 7,000 rubles from a cashier, in 1980 they killed two female savings bank employees in a robbery attempt, that same year they beat a woman to death with brass knuckle and an iron in her home, and they attacked others, killing some and leaving some badly injured. Their case was heard in 1983, and they received severe and just penalties according to the law. Both these cases were heard under the chairmanship of Supreme Court member N.A. Ibragimova. Omorov also speaks of the activities undertaken by Court members to acquaint the public with the law and lists several people who have served with distinction on the Court.

INTELLIGENTSIA INDIFFERENT TO LOCAL CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 10 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word interview with the people's artist Aysuluu Tokombayeva, who is described by the interviewer as the leader of Kirghiz ballet at the present time. She attributes much of the success that Kirghiz ballet now enjoys to the chief ballet-master Uran Sarbagyshev, who has been called one of the five best such masters at the All-Union level. However, the ballet, and the theater in general, faces a major problem, the audience problem. Unlike the case in Moscow or Leningrad, where auditoriums are filled to capacity, even performances that have achieved success at the All-Union level play before a half-filled hall in Kirghizia. Tokombayeva contrasts this with the situation in the 1950's and 1960's, a most fortunate period in the history of the Kirghiz ballet. Students and young people would often come to the ballet and theater at that time; there was fanatical devotion to beloved artists. But now the intelligentsia, even the artistic intelligentsia, infrequently comes to ballet performances. It seems that the intelligentsia is only interested in its own field. One possible reason for poor attendance is that people these days are less able to discriminate between what is good and what is bad in theater. She also complains that young performers do not seem to want to make the demands of themselves needed to perfect their skills; they exhibit an indifference to many things, especially exercise. But indifference is the enemy of creativity.

CEMETERIES IN KIRGHIZIA IN NEED OF MORE REGULATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 11 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by M. Abdyldayev, a sector chief in the Philosophy and Law Institute of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences and a candidate of the philosophical sciences, on issues with regard to cemeteries that need serious attention. According to Abdyldayev, excesses in erecting gravestones and "circumstances that do not correspond to our point of view, our demand, or our morality are not only not decreasing, but are increasing." He notes that cemeteries are being neglected and that monuments come in vastly different sizes, shapes and styles, but he is mainly concerned with the custom of erecting extraordinarily large grave markers. He refers to an article in PRAVDA (20 February 1983), in which setting up excessive gravestones is regarded as a means of falsely inflating the prestige of the deceased. Such a custom leads to a petty-bourgeois psychology in the young and establishes a cult of money. On some monuments in Kirghizia there are also figures of tigers, eagles, wild goats and other animals. One wonders whether the deceased liked one of these animals or had qualities associated with them, but in fact what these pictures are is a mystery. Also, some gravestones erected in the countryside are not handled through special state organizations, but by private entrepreneurs. Some people even break the law to obtain marble or granite and search for the right stone from Kurday in Kazakhstan. An official from the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services notes that gravestones can be quite expensive, not less than 4,000-5,000 rubles for a stone 3 to 5 meters high. He contends that order in this area has been restored in Moscow, Leningrad and the Baltic republics, but that more work must be done in Kirghizia. Abdyldayev concludes by saying that the time has come to take the appropriate attitude towards cemeteries and to do away with the hands-off policy toward monuments under the pretext that it does not revive the tenets which Islam propagandizes.

TWO MURDERERS GIVEN DEATH SENTENCES IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 15 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by the Bazar-Korgonskiy Rayon prosecutor K. Polotov and a newspaper employee on a recent killing. Makike Abdullajanova and Tolonbay Abdullayev were married in 1983, but from the beginning it was not a happy marriage because of Tolonbay's excessive jealousy. The article provides the conversation that led to Tolonbay's final attack on his wife and describes in detail how he strangled her and then plunged a knife into her as she was lying motionless. At the same time, he snuffed out the life of the 6 month-old fetus she was carrying. Tolonbay Abdullayev was sentenced by the Osh Oblast court to the highest penalty, the death sentence.

On the same day the Komsomol newspaper LENINCHIL JASH carries on page 4 a 1,000-word account by the deputy chairman of the Talas Oblast court and a journalist of another killing. Rysmambet Shatmanov, about 30 years old, had been getting by doing odd jobs on the Kumushtak kolkhoz when he tried to make money the easy way while in charge of some kolkhoz sheep. The article describes in detail how on 14 August 1984 at about 11 o'clock he ordered a boy assistant to go get him some ammunition. He then road on horseback to where two men were. They started joking with him, but instead he shot one of the

men and without even dismounting shot him again. Rysmambet used a 16-caliber gun that was kept without permission to kill two innocent people, and at his trial he received the highest penalty, the death sentence. The people approved and gratitude was expressed at the just punishment.

BOOKS ON 1920's KIRGHIZ LITERATURE CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 17 January 1985 carries on pages 4 and 5 a 4,000-word article by Abdygany Erkebayev, a candidate of the philological sciences, reviewing two books by the literary scholar, poet and translator Salijan Jigitov, "Kirghiz Literature of the 1920's" published in Kirghiz by Ilim Publishers in 1984, and "The Creation of New Traditions" published in Russian by Kyrgyzstan Publishers also in 1984. Both deal with Kirghiz literature in the 1920's, and some chapters, those on prose and dramatic art, are the same in both. But there are different chapters and sections, and thus the two books complement each other. Erkebayev maintains that one of the reasons why the literature of this period has not been extensively studied is that the printing at the time was in the Arabic script and the vast majority of the materials have not been preserved in the republic storage areas for press publications. Jigitov justifiably points out that previous studies on this era tend merely to list the best works, without examining the many mediocre and poor works, a methodologically incorrect approach. Erkebayev discusses what Jigitov has to say about early Soviet Kirghiz poetry, prose and theater art, but he also takes issue with Jigitov on several points. The difference between the literate and illiterate poets of that time was not limited to the attainment of literacy by the former and their familiarity with Islam and literature in the Turkic languages, that is, to their relatively broader horizons. While the poetry of the illiterate was often ideologically and artistically better, from a historical point of view it was the work of the literate poets that was a step forward toward a professional literature. Although Jigitov identifies Sydyk Karachev [who died in 1937, according to the "Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia"] as the Kirghiz who advanced first toward professional literary activity, the reviewer finds that Jigitov has introduced some imprecisions and shortcomings into his discussion of Karachev. However, Erkebayev seems to approve of Jigitov's treatment of Kasym Tynystanov [who died in 1938]. The ideological contradictions in a collection of his poetry are deeply analyzed as the result of internal and external influences. He also considers appropriate Jigitov's opinion that while ideological and aesthetic shortcomings were dominant in the first Kirghiz prose stories, it would be improper to deny that they played a positive role to a certain degree in creating Kirghiz prose. However, he contends that Jigitov has again adopted a one-sided approach to the issue of the Eastern origin of Kirghiz prose. Jigitov maintains that Kirghiz prose is indebted first of all to colloquial speech, and after than to literary influences. But, Erkebayev wonders, can Kirghiz prose, or all its literature, be explained by that? Jigitov also treats external influences on Kirghiz literature, and in the first place its links with Tatar, Kazakh and Uzbek literature. Erkebayev adds that a number of poetic and prose works that aroused interest in the second half of the 1920's were not taken into consideration in the books. Moreover, he contends, there are not just a few disputable places in Jigitov's concrete analyses and theoretical generalizations. Erkebayev concludes by stating that the appearance of this investigation is clear proof

of the Leninist concern of the society and the party for the literary heritage and national culture.

KIRGHIZIA NOT SOLVING TEACHER SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Frunze MUGALIMDER GAZETASY in Kirghiz on 18 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Sultanaliyev, the chief of the personnel department of the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Education, on the need to deal more effectively with the placement of teachers in the republic's school system. More than 4,500 young experts graduate each year from the higher and specialized secondary schools of Kirghizia, and 85 percent are sent to work in schools in the countryside. While in some places good efforts have been made to help these young teachers out, in other places much cadre turnover can be observed. At the end of the 1982-1983 school year, more than 4,000 teachers left for other service for various reasons. In addition, there is a problem with "quasi-teachers," who do not live up to the standards expected of Soviet teachers; last year more than 80 were "guests" at sobering-up stations. At the present time, the schools of Kirghizia are short nearly 800 teachers; yet each year more than 600 young specialists fail to go to the schools they are assigned to. For instance, 238 of the 820 young experts who graduated from Kirghiz State University did not go to the schools assigned.

RISING CRIME, BRIDE-ABDUCTION CAUSE CONCERN IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 24 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by special correspondent A. Mamytbekov on some disquieting events that have taken place recently in Dzheti-Oguzskiy Rayon. In one case, a father tells how his daughter Mayram was assigned to distribute nearly 6,000 rubles in salaries to her fellow teachers. But her husband caught up with her, ordered her to go home and while drunk demanded the money. Mayram refused and her husband beat her to death. Mamytbekov emphasizes that this ill-fated marriage began when Mayram was abducted in the traditional Kirghiz fashion. He also discusses another case of bride-abduction, which resulted in legal punishments for the guilty parties. Many times young people come to get their marriage certificates only after several months of marriage, simply because some enterprise or organization requires it. The head of the rayon marriage registry bureau also reports that divorces are up in the rayon, from 36 in 1982 to 41 in 1983 and at least that many in 1984. In the past 3 years, the number of young people who went to church for worship was over 500, and mullahs performed wedding ceremonies for 32 couples. It cannot but be seriously alarming that due to unsatisfactory ideological and education work, anti-social phenomena like drunkenness, crime, bride-abduction and giving bride-price have been on the rise in the rayon. Mamytbetov cites as examples instances in which a teenager shot and killed a fisheries inspector, and a gang of three teenagers fatally beat up a worker. Mamytbekov names all those involved. These issues were given a special examination in the secretariat of the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee and the rayon Komsomol 1st secretary, K. Baydolotov, was given a strict warning.

In the same issue on page 4 is a 600-word article by the chairman of the Ala-Bukinskiy Rayon People's Court and a rayon newspaper correspondent on a specific instance of forcible bride-abduction. At the trial, the defendant

tried to contend that the girl did not show opposition to the abduction. The groom's friends said they were convinced that he had the girl's permission, but it was shown at the trial at the girl did not even know her kidnaper before the incident. Because they had been called to account previously, the abductor was given a 3-year sentence and his two accomplices 2-year sentences. The man who had lent his car for this purpose was given a 1-year sentence because this was his first offense.

KIRGHIZ HEALTH JOURNAL MARKS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 24 January 1985 carries on page 13 a 1,100-word article by S.B. Boronbayev, a candidate of the medical sciences, on the popular scientific journal DEN SOOLUK [Health], the organ of the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Health, which marked the 25th anniversary of its founding in January of this year. The print run of the first issue was just 3,000 copies, but now it is more than 13,000; that is, it enjoys the esteem of its readers. In addition to letters from readers in Kirghizia, the journal receives questions and comments from people in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The group of doctors writing for the journal is large and includes physicians located in the distant regions of Kirghizia as well as in the cities. Boronbayev mentions the health concerns of the differing segments of the population to which the journal pays attention. It also publishes articles that expose the errant ways of mullahs and various folk healers.

MANY MUSIC GROUPS IN KIRGHIZIA FAIL TO BE CERTIFIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 31 January 1985 carries on page 10 a 700-word report on a recent session of the board of the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Culture. The meeting dealt with two issues, improving the stock of books for libraries and putting the affairs of vocal-instrumental groups in order. Serious complaints were aimed at the republic's state publishing committee with regard to the supplying of new books for libraries. Since the works of most authors are in print runs of 1,000 to 2,000 copies, there are not enough for even one copy to be sent to every library. Last year the number of vocal-instrumental ensembles in the republic reached 344. A special commission examined their present condition, and as a result 260 groups received certification. However, the remaining 84 did not pass certification because they did not meet the requirements with respect to their ideological and artistic level. The comrades who made the investigations discussed at the meeting their views about reviving the work of these groups.

CURRENT STATE OF KIRGHIZ POETRY SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 31 January 1985 carries on pages 4, 5, 6 and 12 a 6,000-word article by Abdygany Erkebayev, a candidate of the philological sciences, on Kirghiz poetry since the Eighth Congress of the Kirghizia Writers Union in 1981. The article is based on a report presented to a joint meeting of the Writers Union Secretariat and the poetry section within that union held on 21 January 1985. The average number of books of poetry published each year in Kirghiz, exclusive of those aimed at children, is around 50, and for the 4-year period under review the number exceeds 200. Erkebayev examines quite a few of these books and several

individual poems. One of his criticisms is that even some elders in the poetic community regard civic spiritedness in a one-sided, purely celebratory way, as merely commemorating some special social or political event or date, but it is in fact a broad, many-layered concept. B. Sarnogoyev's "The Report I Gave of Overdoing It"(1982, 1984) was a unique event in the history of Soviet Kirghiz poetry; no other poet's book has been published in such numbers, a print run of 19,000 copies, and even then, it quickly sold out. But Erkebayev does not agree with the assessment of critic K. Dautov, who compares Sarnogoyev's poems with some of the classics of Kirghiz, Russian and foreign poetry. To him, the depth and breadth of thought of other national poets is not to be observed in Sarnogoyev, but rather a shallowness and primitiveness. It is hard to see a synthesis of other peoples' poetic achievements; the poet is mostly stuck in the rut of folkloric traditions. Erkebayev also objects to the "ecstatic states" and the violations of ethical norms occasionally seen in the poetry of E. Ibrayev. While this phenomenon is episodic in this man's poetry, it has practically been "registered" permanently in the work of E. Tursunov. Despite timely criticism, Tursunov continues his "tradition." When he treats love as an anatomical phenomenon and a type of eroticism in his "Boundless Love," it gives rise to dissatisfaction. Erkebayev also has favorable opinions about the work of some Kirghiz poets. In his view, the Kirghiz poet who has been a true innovator in the first half of the 1980's is O. Sultanov, in his "Songs of Fatigue." He concludes by stating that much has been said about how in the 1970's poetry was lagging behind prose. But he wonders whether now the situation has changed, since in prose, other than in the work of Chingiz Aytmatov, there have not been any major "events" recently. Powerful prose writers under 40 years of age are not to be seen, but there are many young forces in poetry. [A 2,300-word version of the same report appears in SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN 31 January 1985, page 3.]

MORE MONUMENT PROTECTION IN KIRGHIZIA URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 45-49 a 2,400-word article by V. Ploskikh, doctor of the historical sciences, and B. Duysheyev, leader of the Tian-Shan historical-archeological detachment, on the importance of preserving historical monuments. Ploskikh and Duysheyev survey the types of monuments to be found in the republic, especially those built in the 18th and 19th centuries. They list some of the monuments that belong to the field-work program of the special historical-archeological detachment of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences History Institute. A six-volume collection is being compiled in both Kirghiz and Russian to provide information in an encyclopedic style on all of the historical monuments. But some shortcomings and errors can be observed in work in this area. Basically the monument preservation society has not yet been conducting its work sufficiently well. The authors refer to the writings of Chingiz Aytmatov about the value of protecting the heritage of the past and about misfortune of any people that forgets its past. The entire public must actively participate in important work like preserving historical monuments, otherwise "we may completely cut ourselves off from our valuable culture of the past."

DEMOGRAPHICS AFFECTING LIVING STANDARDS IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 14-19 a 2,500-word article by N. Kumskova, doctor of economics and a professor, on the demographic situation in Kirghizia and its impact on the growth of the standard of living in the republic. The birth rate in Kirghizia in 1982 was 31.2 per thousand people as compared to 18.9 for the country as a whole, but it was even higher in the rural areas. Since the 1960's there has been a tendency for the birth rate to decline in the republic; from 1959 to 1979 it has declined by 10.4 percent. But in the near future, a significant drop in the overall coefficient of births is not anticipated, because the pace of the decline with respect to the rural population is not very high. Between 1959 and 1983 the proportion of the population in rural areas went from 66 to 60.9 percent in Kirghizia, but from 52.1 to 35.6 percent in the country as a whole. The high birth rate has been promoted by the growth in the number of the local population, as evidenced by the growth of the Kirghiz in the republic from 40.5 percent to 47.9 percent of the total population from 1959 to 1979. Kumskova discusses the development of health care as a factor in the demographics of the republic; along with other factors, it has led to a constant reduction in deaths per thousand people. However, she also complains about shortcomings in medical care. One measure that should help is the introduction in the general education schools of instruction in sanitary-hygienic matters in the near future. She also examines migration. From 1959 to 1970 immigration from other republics contributed to the growth of industry in Kirghizia, but in the last 10 years the demand for skilled labor has begun to be met through specialists trained in the republic, and inter-republic migration has largely stopped. Due to the low mobility of the local nationality, the balance of population migration within the republic from village to city has declined in the last 10 years. The divorce rate in Kirghizia is also less than that of the USSR as a whole, 1.8 per thousand vs. 3.3. Kumskova then discusses the satisfying of the population's needs, which lags behind the all-Union level. The population of the highly developed republics receives more from the social consumption funds than does that of the more poorly developed republics. While total salaries and compensations have grown more in Kirghizia than in the country as a whole, 3.7-fold in 1965-1982 versus 3.1 in the USSR, their per capita level has not reached the all-Union average. Whereas in 1965 salaries and compensations from the social consumption funds per person in Kirghizia amounted to 137 rubles or 76.2 percent of the level in the USSR, in 1982 they had reached 355.1 rubles or 74.7 percent of the all-Union average level. Likewise, commodity turnover has grown in absolute terms faster in the republic than in the whole Soviet Union, but per capita growth has not kept pace with overall growth. In 1982 per capita turnover amounted to 626 rubles in the Soviet countryside as a whole, but only 534 in the Kirghiz countryside with its large population. Such data demonstrate that differences remain among the Union republics in the level of development of the productive forces. Among the efforts Kumskova discusses to help accelerate the development of the productive forces in the republic is the shifting of industry to small towns and average-sized cities, an issue of particular significance for the local Kirghiz population. It is necessary to train skilled cadres among the local youth.

EFFORTS TO AID KIRGHIZ CREATIVE YOUTH INCREASING

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 83-88 a 2,500-word article by N. Osmonbayeva, a senior scholar at the Party History Institute under the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, on organized efforts to develop young cadres in art and literature, in other words, creative young people. After the CPSU Central Committee decree on work with creative youth was accepted, the work of the Council for Work with Creative Youth under the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee was activated. With the opening of several new schools, there are now in the artistic field 1 higher education institution, 8 special secondary schools, 3 instruction studios and nearly 80 music and art schools in the republic. While in 1977, 108 students graduated from the B. Beyshenaliyev Kirghiz State Art Institute and 415 from special high schools, last year those figures were 159 and 576, respectively. More students are also studying outside the republic. But there is still a big shortage of professional Kirghiz composers, playwrights and librettists. Special attention is also needed in the training of producers, conductors, ballet-masters, theater designers, sculptors and popular artists. In July 1977 an inter-agency council for work with young literary figures under the republic Writers Union was organized and has done much effective work in recent times. During 1980-1983 the number of members in the Kirghizia Writers Union increased by 25. In 1983 a council of veterans was created to improve advisory work with young writers. Osmonbayeva also describes efforts to aid creative young people within the Artists Union, the movie studio Kyrgyzfil'm, and the Composers Union. A republic seminar was organized in August and September 1983 on the topic "Creative Youth--to the Countryside." It was the first time representatives from all the creative unions had met together, and even representatives from Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan took part.

International

WEST TRYING TO USE ISLAM TO WEAKEN USSR

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATI in Kirghiz on 17 January 1985 carries on page 10 a 1,900-word article by L. Stroilov on the manner in which Western "supporters of Islam" have sought in recent years to use it to their own advantage, not only to blunt the revolutionary reconstruction in the countries of Asia and Africa, but also to weaken the condition of the socialist countries. For the latter purpose, American ideologists rely upon radio broadcasts and more than 50 establishments engaged in ideological and political sabotage against the republics of the Soviet East. The direct ties between foreign and Soviet Muslim organizations and visits to the Central Asian republics by the Muslim clergy from Asian and African countries play a key role in dispelling the anti-Soviet myths propagated by the "supporters of Islam." However, the former leader of the Central Asian and Kazakhstan Muslim Religious Administration, Kshan Ziyatdin Babakhanov, and the Kirghiz representative of that administration, Temirbay Oronbayev, who have visited abroad, have often spoken of the fact that many foreign Muslims have distorted concepts about their Soviet coreligionists as a result of propaganda by the reactionary Muslim clergy and the Voice of America. Stroilov then examines how the life of Muslims in the USSR is represented by the Sovietologists A.

Bennigsen and H. Carrere d'Encausse. Bennigsen proclaims the strengthening of the role of Islam in the political and social life of Eastern countries a "universal" phenomenon, characteristic of the "Muslim regions" of the USSR well. But it irritates Benngisen that, contrary to the wishes of Western anti-Soviet circles, the Soviet Muslim clergy proclaims its satisfaction over the victory of socialism and actively supports the Soviet government's peace-loving policy. So Bennigsen speaks of "unofficial," "true" or "traditional" Islam, with a hundred thousand adherents in Sufi sects. Stroilov quotes the French publicist A. Alleg in an effort to refute Bennigsen's contention on this matter. C. d'Encausse strives to exaggerate the significance of Islam in the life of the peoples of Central Asia. But in reality, the number of believers has declined greatly in this area during the period of Soviet power. To illustrate his point, Stroilov cites a report from the newspaper HUMANITE published in 1968 and from a book published in Frunze in 1981 about the declining number of Muslim believers. He also seeks to refute the claim of Carrere d'Encausse about the supposed aversion of rural Central Asians to living with Russians and Ukrainians. The urban population of Kirghizia grew 1.7-fold between 1959 and 1979 as the result of the local peoples. A reasonable person would wonder about the rationality of such authors, were it not for the fact that Sovietologists regard religious and national discord as a prologue to the destruction of the world's first socialist country.

Military

CURRENT KIRGHIZ HEROES CONTRIBUTING TO PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 12 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead article on instilling courage in young people in preparation for service in the Soviet Armed Forces. The editorial surveys efforts in this respect, such as holding meetings with war veterans, organizing museums and special corners, etc. Heroes of the Soviet Union like R. Azimov, D. Panifov and others have recalled for young people the bravery of Soviet soldiers in the past, in the Great Patriotic War, while the courage these days of Senior Lieutenant J. Chyntemirov, soldiers K. Chorobayev, Sh. Jayloobayev, K. Kalmambetov and others who have earned the title of courageous soldier by fulfilling their internationalist duty is giving rise to extremely great interest in young people. [Lieutenant Joloy Chyntemirov was awarded the Red Star for service in Afghanistan, and the others have been mentioned before in the Kirghiz press; see SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN 27 November 1984, page 4.] But in some places work in this area is unsystematic, and measures are sporadically applied in educating young people and propagandizing heroic traditions. It is necessary to pay particular attention to the efforts to be undertaken in the special one-month period devoted to mass defense work, to film festivals, radio-relays and military-patriotic games.

TALAS SENDING MORE KIRGHIZ TO MILITARY SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Frunze MUGALIMDER GAZETASY in Kirghiz on 30 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by B. Rusnak, the acting commissar of the Talas City military commissariat, on measures being taken in Talas to improve the preparation of young men for military service. He states, "Those we have educated are honorably carrying out their internationalist obligation by

defending the victory of the April revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Many of them have been worthy of receiving state awards. It is necessary that such examples be used more in the military and patriotic upbringing of the young, rising generation." Rusnak examines two schools which have provided good training for their students. Directing young men into attending military school is extremely important work. An evening was arranged on this matter, at which officials and military school students spoke. As a result, 15 among the Kirghiz young men have enrolled in military school. Rusnak names some of those who are now studying in such schools and mentions other measures designed to enhance a sense of patriotism in young people.

TAJIK SSR

Political Affairs

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF LOCAL SOVIETS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Dushambe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 9 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article, "Actual Organs of Popular Government," by S. Rajabov. The article notes the ethnic composition of the local soviets of people's deputies in Tajikistan during the eighth session: 16,813 Tajiks; 6,284 Uzbeks, 2,075 Russians, 543 Kirghiz, 120 Turkmen and unnamed quantities of Ukrainians, Belorussians, Kazakhs, Georgians, Azerbaijanis, Moldavians, Armenians, Bashkirs and others.

Economics

PROBLEMS WITH IRRIGATION IN TAJIKISTAN underscored

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 8, 9 and 10 January 1985 carries a series of three articles by H. Askar, entitled "Problems of Land, Water and Harvest," under the rubric "Resolutions of the October Plenum--in Practice."

In a 3,400-word piece on 8 January 1985, page 3, the author gives some background on irrigation in Tajikistan and notes the improvements which were brought about during the Soviet era. Nevertheless, the author notes that there are continuing problems; Leninabad oblast is cited as a trouble spot. This oblast's 243,000 hectares of irrigated land annually use 800 million cubic meters of water over the norm for the region.

On 9 January 1985 the author picks up the theme of water waste in a 1,000-word piece. Leninabad oblast is once again faulted for its carelessness; a great deal of water is lost because of poor-quality equipment or equipment which has not been repaired. The author notes that only 17 percent of the oblast's irrigation canals are lined with concrete to prevent water loss; the remaining canals account for the waste of millions of cubic meters of water. He advocates the repair and upgrading of the present canal-network rather than construction of a newer one.

The 10 January 1985 article, 1,000-words, highlights problems with the oblast's artesian wells (approximately 250-270 of the 1,700 do not function due to ancient pumping equipment and inadequate repair jobs), and also directs

criticism at faulty land management. More than 20 percent of the land in Leninabad oblast is not level; no efforts are being made either to level the land or to recycle the run-off from irrigation. As a result, much water is lost as it drains into rivers.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW FARMING SEASON IN TAJIKISTAN LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 18 January 1985 carries on page 1 an unsigned 900-word article, "Preparations for Spring," in which it is noted that, as of that date, over 100,000 hectares of land had not been plowed in preparation for the planting season. This problem is cited as a serious lag in the schedule.

International

TAJIKISTAN HIGHLIGHTED IN IRANIAN JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 5 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article, "Description of Tajikistan in the Pages of NEW MESSAGE," by F. Najmonov. The article appears under the rubric "On the Grounds of Friendship," and gives a brief history of the journal NEW MESSAGE and its coverage of Tajikistan. The journal was originally begun as the organ of the Iranian-Soviet Friendship Society in 1944; the author notes the important role it played in informing the Iranian people about the achievements of the Soviet people. Until the cessation of its publication during the 1978-1979 revolution [in Iran] NEW MESSAGE ran multiple articles on Tajikistan's history and the development of its economy, and was a vital bridge between the two peoples.

AFGHAN WRITER NOTED AS RECENT GUEST OF STAFF OF TAJIK PAPER

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 6 January 1985 carries on page 3 four poems by Qovun Tufoni, an Afghan poet and editor of the newspaper TRUTH OF THE SAUR REVOLUTION. The introduction notes that Tufoni was recently a guest of the staff of TOJIKISTONI SOVETI.

TURKMEN SSR

WORK DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of work discipline in fulfilling the plan. It is pointed out that "work discipline is a political category. The Communist Party and Soviet state use all means to keep the peace and prevent war. It is a fact that the greater our successes in all branches of production, the stronger is the international position of the Soviet state." It is added that "decrees passed by party and state on strengthening labor discipline and organization have made it possible to overcome apathy and the fact that a certain group of people view their obligations irresponsibly. One is compelled to say that there are still unsatisfactory situations in which some workers, kolkhozniks and officials are not working at their full capacity, are late for work and are not using their work time fully."

HIGH-LEVEL PROPAGANDA SEMINAR IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on a 3-day seminar for party committee lecturers on "questions of raising the ideological level of lecture propaganda." Participants "heard lectures on the international situation, on the further heightening of the people's national liberation struggle, on actual problems of atheistic propaganda and similar matters." Among the speakers at the seminar were: A.S. Boyko, chairman of the Turkmen SSR KGB; V.A. Saprykin, lecturer of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Krasulin, a sector chief at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; A.V. Kiva, a sector chief at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM UNIVERSITIES HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word Turkmeninform article highlighting studies at the faculty for the propagation of scientific atheism, which was established by the Asenguly Raykon of the Turkmen Communist Party. The first lecture given this year was on "Perfecting communist belief and giving workers an atheistic education according to decrees of the 26th Congress of the CPSU." It is pointed out that, "there are nine faculties in Krasnovodsk Oblast similar to the faculty of the People's University for Scientific Atheism in

Asenguly Rayon. In all, there are 32 operating in the republic; there are also 22 clubs and circles in villages and kolkhozes which operate according to the principles set down by the people's universities for atheism." According to Ye. Atagarryyev, deputy chairman of the council for the propagation of scientific atheism of the presidium of the Turkmen SSR "Znaniye" Society, there are close to 3,000 students studying at the various faculties. It is noted that "conducting lecture work broadly and implanting new traditions is helping in the struggle against the harmful remnants of religion."

Economics

SARYYAZ RESERVOIR REACHES COMPLETION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word Turkmeninform article announcing that the Saryyaz reservoir, the largest water reservoir in the Karakum Desert, has reached completion. It holds 660 million cubic meters of water. "Its water supply guarantees the irrigation of 107,000 hectares of pasture in the Murgab Oasis, which is the basic zone for the cultivation of the extremely valuable long-fiber cotton. The increased capacity of the Saryyaz reservoir makes it possible to regulate the flow of the river as well as to collect rainwater and use it for irrigation." The reservoir was opened on 29 December 1984.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION ON THE RISE IN TURKMEN INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 January 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by A. Yes'kov, senior scientific worker at the Party History Institute of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, reviewing A. Gurbanov's monograph "Socialist Competition in Turkmenistan's Industry" which highlights the increasing use of socialist competition. It is pointed out that "according to data as of 1 January 1984, 796,700 workers, engineers and officials in Turkmen industrial enterprises took part in socialist competition--three times more than the same period in 1971. The movement to apply a communist view towards labor is broadening: at present, 496,800 men, more than 20,000 brigades and 1,647 plants--including 180,400 shock-workers of communist labor, 7,617 shock-worker brigades and 52 shock-worker collectives which have taken on individual obligations--are participating."

FAILURE TO APPLY NEW PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial emphasizing the need to fulfill quotas for the installation and application of new technology in production. It is noted that "quotas for the installation of new techniques and technology in production are not being met. There are factories, organizations and enterprises which are still exploiting their possibilities poorly and are unable to fulfill plans and socialist obligations. In the republic as a whole, every tenth industrial plant is unable to fulfill plans for the production and marketing of goods, and every third is unable to fulfill contractual obligations. In some branches heat, energy and construction materials are not used economically. Plans for completing important buildings which must begin operating, and for the reconstruction of power plants are not

being fulfilled. Dissatisfaction in the quality of certain consumer goods is being expressed."

EDITORIAL ON NEED TO EXPLOIT LAND RECLAMATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of the effective exploitation of the opportunities presented by land reclamation projects. It is pointed out that "in some places not enough use is being made of these opportunities and possibilities. This applies in general to the work of certain ministries and leading organizations of the republic agro-industrial complex, party and soviet organs, and to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Last year, 6 out of 350 cotton enterprises produced less than 10 centners per hectare, 44 enterprises produced between 10-15, and 77 between 15-20. The production of seed plants, especially corn, was quite low. It should not be forgotten that the long-term land reclamation program demands that 300,000 tons of corn, an increase of 60 percent, be reached in our republic by 1990."

NEW FERRIES ADDED TO CASPIAN FLEET

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen carries on page 3 a 500-word article by A. Borodavka, noting that "two new ships have been added to the Caspian Sea ferry fleet, the 'Sovetskiy Dagestan' and the 'Sovetskiy Tajikistan.' The new comfortable diesel-electric-powered craft were built in Yugoslavia and are intended for the route between Baku and Krasnovodsk." The captain of the "Sovet Tajikistan" described the voyage from Yugoslavia to Krasnovodsk as follows: "After some preparations, we headed for Italy where we took on fuel and commenced our voyage. We sailed to Leningrad over the Mediterranean, through Gibraltar, the Atlantic, the Bay of Bascay, the English Channel, the North Sea, the Straits of Denmark and the Baltic Sea. In order to continue on our way, we had to make some preparations here (Leningrad) because it was the first time a ship 154 meters long would pass through the Volga-Baltic Canal. It also had to pass through the Volga locks." It is added that "all obstacles were overcome."

MORE EFFECTIVENESS DEMANDED IN SOCIALIST COMPETITION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of party organizations in socialist competition. It is pointed out that "socialist competition is an effective method of raising labor productivity, educating the workers and bringing their productivity under control. But there are party organizations which are not exploiting their full potential. The study of advanced experience and putting it into practice has great importance in improving work. There are advanced collectives in every city and rayon. But some party and profsoyuz organizations and enterprise leaders are making no significant move to follow in the footsteps of these advanced workers."

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF KARAKUM CANAL MARKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word article by O. Tumanova marking the 30th

anniversary of the start of construction of the V.I. Lenin Karakum Canal. It is noted that "it is now more than 1,000 kilometers long; in coming years, it will be extended even further." The canal's importance as a means of transportation is highlighted: "The importance of the canal is evidenced by its numerous applications. Dozens of ships, barges and cutters travels along it carrying materials for the construction of the canal as well as other cargo for the use of the economy. The waterway is especially useful for carrying goods to remote sectors."

IMPROVEMENTS DEMANDED IN FARM MACHINERY REPAIR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of keeping farm equipment in good repair. A number of enterprises are criticized because "the time needed for the preparation of machinery required for fall, winter and spring field work is drawn out from year to year, a poor quality of maintenance is permitted, thus there is a delay in bringing in machinery which is gradually becoming unfit for field work for repair. For these reasons, only 60.4 percent of the machinery for the republic as a whole has been repaired." It is pointed out that the level of repairs done on tractors, seeders and other cultivation equipment "demands improvements, especially on enterprises in Tashauz and Chardzhou Oblasts."

CONSUMER PRODUCT SHORTCOMINGS EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out that "raising the standard of living of the people is assured on the basis of the general growth of the economy, increasing the forces of production, the intensification of production and similar important factors. Thus, solving social questions such as producing plentiful consumer goods of high quality and in a wide variety, building residential housing quickly and well, organizing trade, cultural and communal services worthy of the people's growing demand, preserving public items sent through the mail." In addition, Ch. S. Garryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, pointed out that "without the development of channels of communication and effective leadership over them, the dynamic development of the economy is impossible."

PROBLEMS NOTED AT COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word Turkmeninform report on discussions held at the 15 January meeting of the Turkmen SSR communications workers. In the report given by A.K. Abdykerimov, Turkmen SSR minister of communications, it was noted that, while the 1984 plan was met, "there are still shortcomings in the work of communications subdivisions. The level of the automation of intercity telephone communications is low. The network of residential telephone subscribers in rural areas is growing too slowly. The population still complains about receiving schools in organizing the study-educational process, in staffing schools, pre-school children administrations and in strengthening the material base of educational administrations."

IMPROVEMENTS, PROBLEMS IN WINTERING OF LIVESTOCK NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on the regular meeting of the commission for questions pertaining to the agro-industrial complex of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers presidium. Noting good results in general last year, it is added that "there are some shortcomings in making preparations for the wintering and maintenance of livestock. Oblast and rayon agro-industrial organizations were advised to take measures to eliminate these shortcomings, strengthen control over procedures for wintering livestock and increase the responsibilities of enterprise leaders and specialists in this sector." It was also pointed out that the introduction of the brigade system has not been done economically in certain enterprises, especially those concerned with cotton.

POOR AUDIENCES AT TURKMEN OPERA THEATER EXAMINED AGAIN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word article by Allaguly Yusubov on reactions to a discussion published earlier under the rubric "Why Are There Few Spectators at the Magtymguly Turkmen State Opera and Ballet Theater?" (SOVET TURKMENISTANY 20 April 1984). In the present article, a number of prominent Turkmen composers were asked their opinions about the situation. A. Kulyev said: "The theater's orchestra and chorus have not yet been fully staffed. We have still not resolved the cadre question--the training of singers, ballet masters, dancers and directors. Shows are put on too quickly, in a month and a half; hence, their quality is low." V. Mukhadov, noting that "our theater is our tragedy," added that "one has to say that the work of its leaders is unsatisfactory. Sometimes it appears as if they themselves do not know what they are staging." The Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture is asked to give the theater help in improving its work.

'UNSOLVED PROBLEMS' IN EDUCATION NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the collegium of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Education in Ashkhabad at which duties for 1985, based on recent decrees and plenums of the CPSU were discussed. It was noted that "there are still unsolved problems and major shortcomings in the work of oblast, city and rayon people's education departments and in the work of republic [abstract ends here]

Social and Cultural Affairs

TEACHERS ASKED TO SHARE POSITIVE TEACHING EXPERIENCES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 6 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of having teachers share their experiences in order to improve their methods. It is pointed out that "in some rayons, studying and disseminating experience on the rayon level is not properly organized. In examining the teaching of physics in Gyzyletrek and Asenguly Rayons it is clear that there are teachers who

have organized their work successfully. Yet the dissemination of their experience within the confines of their rayons is not organized properly. As a result, a number of teachers in these rayons are uninformed about advanced experiences." It is emphasized that "workers in the people's education department and the rayon methodology offices should take more initiative."

ATHEISTIC CAMPAIGN STRENGTHENED IN SAKAR RAYON SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 23 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by B. Taganov on strengthening atheistic education in the schools. Pointing out that "we have no grounds for weakening the struggle against religion, thus, we pay special attention to work in the school," measures taken in this regard are described in some detail. Special emphasis is given to the library, which has set up an "atheist's corner" which displays books and pamphlets such as "V.I. Lenin on Religion," "Islam and the New Life," "Atheism in Soviet Turkmen Literature" and "Islam and Women." There is also an atheism discussion group where teachers lead discussions on subjects like "Marxism-Leninism on the emergence of religion," "exposing Islam" and "religious holidays and their class content."

IMPROVEMENTS DEMANDED IN CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 16 January 1985 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial demanding improvements in administrations responsible for children's activities out of school, such as the Pioneers and other goal-oriented children's organizations. According to the "Decree on Basic Directions in School Reform," "basic improvement is needed in the work of extracurricular children's administrations which play a great role in developing the artistic and technical creativity, and world view of school children in directing them toward skills in their free time." Despite this necessity, "one comes across situations in which there is apathy in broadening the network of extracurricular children's administrations, in enriching their study materials base and in guaranteeing them experienced pedagogical cadres."

ATHEISTIC FILM LECTURES ACHIEVE GOOD RESULTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 16 January 1985 carries a 200-word note by O. Durdyyev on the good results achieved by the Yylanly and Tagta Rayon "Znaniye" Society's film lectures on "Atheistic Studies." Attending these lectures are kolkhoz workers, housewives, pensioners and students. "Lectures on 'Religion and Youth,' 'The Reactionary Content of Islam,' 'Outer Space and Religion' and similar themes are heard, then films are shown on the subject of atheism."

MUSLIM IDEOLOGISTS ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 January 1985 carries on pages 2, 3, and 4 a 4,400-word article by A. Akhmedov entitled "The False Theses of Islamic Reaction" in which contemporary Muslim writings criticizing Soviet policy in Central Asia are attacked. It is pointed out that "propagandists of Muslim reaction" are "attempting to denigrate the path

of development of the non-capitalist peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan." It is added that "recently, the rightist Muslim mass information media seem to have been filled with materials on Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In them, they claim that the overwhelming majority of the world's Muslims know nothing about the history, economics, society or religious life of the Muslims of the Soviet Union." It is stressed that there are numerous Soviet sources readily available to all which demonstrate the truth about Soviet Muslim society. "But the ideologists of Muslim reaction do not want this. They prefer to take materials on the Soviet Union, the life of its peoples and the work of its Muslim organizations from Western information sources. The fact that these materials are prepared by the blood enemies of the peoples of the Arab and Muslim countries--by journalists and 'sovietologists' who are collaborators of the imperialists and Zionists--does not hinder them." The article most heavily attacked by Akhmedov is "Turkestan: the Land and the Problem" by Fathi al-Jundi.

International

FRANCE-USSR SOCIETY DELEGATION IN TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word interview with R. Asenov, chairman of the Turkmenistan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, on the forthcoming "Turkmen SSR Days" in Ashkhabad, at which France will be represented by a delegation, between 16-21 January. It is pointed out that the "France-USSR Society" has prepared a varied program for acquainting the guests with the modern life of this country. We are taking all measures to deepen the guests' understanding of the successes we have achieved in the life of our republic and in the sector of social and cultural building." The France-USSR Society will be represented by a delegation headed by Raymond Offroit, a member of the presidential council of the France-USSR Society.

VIETNAMESE IN TURKMENISTAN HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by T. Guseynov, responsible secretary of the Turkmenistan branch of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society, in which it is noted that "for the last three years a large group of Vietnamese boys and girls have been working in our republic in order to become builders. They are studying at the Ashkhabad building construction group. They are participating actively in the international education work of the Turkmenistan branch of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society." It is added that "they are often guests at factories and enterprises."

FRANCE-USSR SOCIETY DELEGATION IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word Turkmeninform report on the arrival of a France-USSR Society delegation, headed by R. Offroit, president of the Society, to mark the Turkmenistan SSR Days in Ashkhabad. Their plane was met by R. Asenov, chairman of the Turkmenistan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, A. Begjanov, chairman of the Ashkhabad City

Executive Committee and M. Orazova, secretary of the Ashkhabad Gorkom of the Turkmen CP.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PARTY CANDIDATES MUST BE STRICTER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 10 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Recommendation" which is critical of the laxity shown in recommending candidates for party membership. Since the 16th and 17th Plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, which focused on preserving the purity and cohesiveness of party ranks, numerous republic party committees have been amplifying party ranks in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decision "On the work of Kirghiz party organizations in party admission and CPSU candidate training." This decision stressed that recommendations for membership must contain objective and clear assessments of the qualities of candidates. Komsomol members form the majority of nominees. Party and Komsomol committees help them prepare for party membership by familiarizing them with CPSU Programs and Rules and tempering them in practical work. Most Komsomol committees recommend only the best youths who are active in production and social life and demonstrate positive attitudes toward serving the party and the people. Unfortunately, serious shortcomings are being permitted in this work in certain places. For example, Q. Rahmonberdiyev, docent in the English Department of Tashkent State Foreign Languages Institute, and B. Panteleyev, chairman of the Institute's Cadres Department, wrote a recommendation for Komsomol member Erkin Abduraimov whom they barely knew. In so doing, the institute's komsomol committee violated an important principle of the CPSU Rules by forwarding a recommendation for a young specialist who hadn't been under its supervision. These actions opened the way to advancement for a careerist concerned only with his own interests. Various primary party organizations in Moskva, Dzhizak and Kalinin Rayons are superficial or disorganized in their assessments of youths who express a desire to enter the party, with the result that some are admitted who lack the proper ideological level and attitude toward work. Party committees and buros must increase the answerability of party organizations in this area. They should insure that older communists meet and talk with new members, and that those who recommend them observe how they carry out party assignments.

GREATER ACTIVISM DEMANDED OF COMMUNISTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 5 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Social Activism" which

stresses that the activism, initiative and responsibility of communists must be increased in accordance with the decision of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This decision called for communists to be more active in social life, more devoted to ideological and political education work, and more concerned with setting a personal example in initiative, responsibility, and moral loftiness. However, there are a number of party organizations that are still complacent about communists who neglect party assignments. In some cases, party assignments are handed out incorrectly. The more business-like and competent communists are overloaded, while the younger, less experienced communists aren't given enough to do. Treating young communists as though they'll fail at serious tasks is an unacceptable practice. Party organizations must assign young members progressively more difficult tasks, maintain constant supervision over them, and congratulate them on their successes or point out the errors of their failures. Party committees must follow the directives of the November 1981 Plenum on the Samarkand Obkom of the CPSU Central Committee and the 16th and 17th Plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee which demanded they pay more attention to educating communists to be more responsible toward fulfilling party assignments.

APATHY TOWARD EXECUTION DISCIPLINE RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Execution Discipline" which criticizes slackness in carrying out party decisions and directives. The complacent attitude of some party committees and organizations is causing production indexes to fall, slackness in execution discipline to rise and numerous enterprises to fail to meet their production and sales plans. At the present time the failure to carry out decisions and implement measures is causing great damage to the republic economy. These shortcomings are the result not only of deficiencies in organization of production and management, but also of inadequate supervision over the fulfillment of party and government directives. Every communist and all party organizations must work to create a healthy moral atmosphere and to increase execution discipline in labor collectives.

PROPAGANDISTS PREPARE FOR EVENTFUL YEAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "The Propagandist" which notes the important tasks facing republic propagandists in 1985, a year in which the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent Uzbek CP Congress will be held and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany will be celebrated. Presently, over 90,000 propagandists are given instruction in the party political and economic studies system. So that this instruction prepares for these events party committees must pay special attention to increasing the skill of propagandists, providing the necessary methodological help and supplying information materials and study aids. Political education houses and seminars, the press, radio and television must publicize the experiences and methods of the most effective propagandists. There is no room in the work of propagandists for superficiality, carelessness, complacency, dogmatism or officialism. They must accommodate their instruction to the level of knowledge and social characteristics of their audiences.

IDEOLOGICAL WORK REMAINS SUBSTANDARD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Task of Every Communist" which states that the newspaper has been receiving letters about the continued existence of numerous shortcomings in ideological and political education work. Such shortcomings in the field of moral upbringing are increasing the apathy of youth toward fulfilling their socialist obligations. Negative phenomena such as theft, acquisitiveness, localism and abuse of position still occur because party committees of a number of cities and rayons are not implementing the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Slackness in ideological work, nepotism and complacency are causing eyewash and other unacceptable practices in the trade sector. Atheistic education is slack in various regions of Kashkadarya Oblast and cases of self-interest and accumulation of wealth are widespread in various regions of the republic. Party organizations must increase demandingness and the sense of civic duty in labor collectives and be merciless toward cases of disorder, complacency and ineconomy. All ideological and political education work must be directed toward creating an atmosphere of intolerance toward loafing, tardiness and violations of execution discipline in labor collectives.

Economics

GEOGRAPHER EXPLORES WAYS OF COPING WITH WATER SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKİSTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 18 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Doctor of Geography, Professor Ziyovuddin Akramov titled "Land Is a Treasurehouse, Water Is a Treasure" in which he addresses problems in dealing with the water shortage in Uzbekistan and Central Asia in general. Akramov considers there to be only two ways to eliminate the water shortage. One way is to locate and put into operation supplemental water resources, which basically consist of subsoil water and glaciers. Subsoil water in Uzbekistan is well-studied. According to the works of Professor S. Mirzayev the volume of subsoil water for drinking and irrigation is equivalent to 800 cubic meters per second. Moreover, in steppe zones there is water suitable for animals and irrigation at depths of 500 meters and more. However, subsoil water is not inexhaustible and has already been exploited for several years. Subsoil and artesian waters cannot make a sufficient contribution to future water needs. The question of thawing and diverting the water of mountain glaciers and snow packs has been discussed for a long time. Scholars calculate there are nearly 4,000 glaciers and snow packs forming an area of 17,000 square kilometers in the mountains of Central Asia. They constitute the basic source of the water in the Amudarya, Syrdarya and Zarafshan Rivers. There exists a technology for artificially accelerating the thaw of some of them at times of water shortage. However, glaciers form, shift and thaw over thousands of years. To accelerate this process would result in less water in future years or other negative consequences. Therefore, thawing glaciers cannot solve the Central Asian water problem.

Because local resources are limited it's necessary to turn to other large water sources, namely, to the Ob and Yenisey Rivers of Siberia. Diverting a

portion of the water in these rivers would eliminate the water shortage in Central Asia. This is not a new issue. Dozens of scholars and specialists have conducted planning and research work on it for many years. Plans for the building of a 2,000-kilometer long canal from the Ob River to Uzbekistan have been approved. Completion of its first stage would carry 25 cubic kilometers of water to the Amudarya annually, and completion of its second stage up to 60 cubic kilometers of water.

Barring the implementation of this project what must be done to eliminate the water shortage in Central Asia? Akramov feels that this will require efficient utilization of all water sources in Central Asia, a task that is not being carried out adequately. The amount of water that should be consumed from the time cotton is sown to the time it is harvested is 10-12,000 cubic meters per hectare. Hundreds of collective and state farms exceed this norm by 1.5 to 2 times. Due to their excessive use of water a number of farms in Khorezm, Bukhara, Kashkadarya and Karakalpakistan, have puddles and salt marshes which retard the flowering and budding of cotton plants. Improvement of irrigation technology would also cut water consumption. New techniques, particularly drip irrigation, are not widely used in the republic.

Industrial enterprises must observe measures to efficiently utilize water. A large chemical combine uses as much water annually as the population of a city of 120-180,000. With 1,723 large and 8,290 subsidiary enterprises in the republic clearly industry consumes a great deal of water, largely on a one-use basis before it is discarded. Many plants in the country utilize a method in which water can be used again and again, but this method is not widely introduced in the republic.

In the last 20-30 years waste of flowing water due to pollution has substantially increased. The salt content of the Syrdarya and Amudarya Rivers is several times over the norm, and the water in city canals, especially those of Tashkent, is too polluted to drink. Flowing water is purified by the sun's radiation. But when excessive amounts of pollution and waste waters are dumped in them even large rivers can't be purified. A technology exists that purifies polluted water. Only a few enterprises in the republic purify their wastes before diverting them into flowing water. The problem of purifying agricultural waste water is even more important because special plants can't be built nor biological and chemical methods used to purify run-off water. For this reason, steps should be taken to divert run-off water in Bukhara, Khorezm and Karakalpakistan through canals into the Aral Sea.

Akramov concludes that a scientific center for research on the problem of water resources that have significance for the economic and social development of Central Asia be formed. The center would also coordinate scientific and practical work being done to solve this problem.

INCENTIVE OFFERED FOR RESETTLEMENT IN STEPPE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word interview by H. Ibrohimov with Mirgiyas Zaidov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Labor, titled "The Brave-Hearted to the Virgin Lands" in which Zaidov comments on a decision to attract some

29,000 families in densely populated oblasts to resettle in labor-short Dzhizak, Karshi and Mirzachul Steppes during the years 1985 to 1990. A number of incentives will be offered to promote this resettlement. First, each family member will be paid a specified sum of money for the move. More importantly, families will be assured of a residence with all the amenities and a private plot on a newly formed sovkhoz. Families will be exempted from paying rent or municipal service fees for up to 2 years, and agricultural tax for up to 8 years. Each family will be allotted a parcel of land and loaned up to 5,000 rubles (7,000 in Karakalpakistan) for housing construction. Repayment of the loan will be postponed for 5 years, and payments stretched out over 20 years. Families will repay only 1,200 rubles of the amount borrowed and the farm will repay the remainder. Zaidov stresses that party and soviet organs of oblasts with large populations should accept the task of publicizing and explaining these incentives in order to promote the reclamation of steppe lands.

WORK OF UZBEK TRUST IN NOVGOROD OBLAST SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 17 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by correspondent J. Kholqosimov titled "Sun of Love" in which he surveys the work of the Uznovgorodvodstroy Trust in Novgorod Oblast. In the 9 years since its formation workers of the trust have drained and handed over for use 30,000 hectares of land and built 80,000 square meters of housing. They've also given practical assistance in building large farms, particularly the Tashkent Sovkhoz which incorporates 3,000 hectares of ameliorated land, a milk farm, a stable, machine shop and warehouses. The trust's 9th column is doing reclamation work and its 5th column construction work on the farm. So far, 3,000 hectares have been added to the agricultural fund and 10,000 square meters of housing have been built. In the future this farm will produce 26,000 tons of vegetables, 23,000 tons of potatoes, 5,500 tons of milk, 800 tons of grain and 180 tons of meat annually. Uzbek workers are building new settlements, draining marsh lands and contributing to the development of agriculture in several villages of Novgorod Oblast.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY SENDS CONSTRUCTION UNIT TO NOVGOROD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 18 January 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by I. Akhmetov titled "Giving a Hand" in which he discusses the operations of a "construction train" dispatched to Novgorod Oblast by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture to carry out work in addition to that of the Uznovgorodvodstroy Trust of the republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Last year the 200-man collective of this unit did over 1 million rubles worth of construction and assembly work, and is now working on 10 projects. It is helping the Novgorodsel'stroy Trust of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture build a production base, and has completed construction of two apartment buildings in Savino Settlement on the Sovkhoz imeni 50 letiye SSSR. Recently, it formed a third construction section which will work with brigades of the Novgorodsel'stroy Trust on construction of a flax fiber producing plant. One section of the construction

train has just begun work on its own 64-unit apartment building in Novgorod which will serve as housing for its members when finished in the first half of 1985.

VLADIMIR OBLAST OFFICIALS ASSESS UZBEK CONTRIBUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by G. Gorelik, associate at the Usbek SSR Goskomvodstroy Press Center, titled "Dear Is the Water Bringer" in which he reports the comments of several Vladimir Oblast officials on the contribution of Uzbek workers to the building of the Aserkhovskiy Sovkhoz and other projects. T.S. Sushkov, Vladimir Obispolkom chairman, says that Uzbek workers have proven no task is too formidable for them. In a short time, they have helped the land flourish and sown the seeds of friendship. In 1985 they are expected to make a great contribution to achieving the goals of increasing meat production by 30 percent, milk production by 19 percent and vegetable production by 44 percent, and of raising the average yield of grain crops in the oblast to 21 centners per hectare. V.G. Golikov, Melenkov Rayispolkom chairman, says that the Tashkent mobile mechanized column of the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust has done a volume of 2.2 million rubles of work and plans call for it and the newly formed Kashkadarya column to do 5 million rubles of work annually. A.N. Khodkov, director of the Aserkhovskiy Sovkhoz, says that the recently reorganized Khorezm, Samarkand and Surkhandarya columns, have finished building a number of structures on the farm. He comments that there is not much hope of getting the Uzbek youths to stay on the farm without a club and other cultural activities.

UZBEK TECHNICAL MANUAL ON OIL, GAS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word review by Doctor of Geology M. Egamberdiyev titled "Drinking in the Sun..." in which he comments on Uzbek Academician Obid Akromkhojayev's manual "Drinking in the Sun," recently published by "Uzbekistan" Publishing House. This is the first large work in the Uzbek language to deal with the many unsolved problems connected with coal, oil and gas. The author, one of the leading energy scholars in the republic, explains in lucid and comprehensible language the origin, composition and transformation of fossil fuels. Among other topics, he discusses scientific and technical problems connected with studying, locating and efficiently exploiting resources in the Central Asian republics. The book also contains 40 color and black and white photographs illustrating the distribution of these minerals. Akromkhojayev's profound analysis of various problems makes this manual an important contribution to the development of this sector of the economy.

MUBARAK GAS COMPLEX CAPABILITY BEING AUGMENTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word article by M. Karomov titled "The First Unit in Operation" in which he reports that assembly of the ninth power bloc, part of the fourth stage of the Mubarak Gas Complex, is proceeding rapidly. Procurement units of the Dengizkul, Khovuzak, Urtabulak, Zevarda and Kultag

gas deposits subordinate to the Mubarakgazdobycha Production Union are already being supplied with gas, and the procurement unit of the Pamik deposit soon will be. Thus, the Mubarak Gas Refinery and its fourth stage have a guaranteed raw material base. Completion of the fourth stage will bring the plant to its planned capability of producing 20 billion cubic meters of gas annually.

HEAD OF NEW SOLAR ENERGY COMPLEX PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word item titled "The Sun Will Smelt Steel" which states that the Quyosh Scientific production complex is being built near Tashkent. Studies and experiments in solar energy problems will be conducted at the complex under the leadership of Doctor of Mathematics, Professor Sodiq Azimov, academician and distinguished scholar at the Physics and Technology Institute imeni S.V. Starodubtsev of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. Azimov has been a leading figure in developing the use of solar energy in the Soviet Union. Most recently, Azimov's research was used in designing the first Soviet accelerators. He was instrumental in forming a scientific school on high energy nuclear physics and is noted for his scholarship and training of scientific cadres.

NEW PUMP STATION IN NAVOI OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word item titled "Pump Station Being Built" which reports that construction has begun on a large pump station which will supply farms in Kyzyltepe, Navoi, Navbakhor and Kanimekh Rayons with water. Four pumps will be installed, each capable of pumping nearly 50 cubic meters of water per second to a height of 100 meters. Construction of the facility on the shore of Tudakul Reservoir is being carried out by Navoivodstroy Trust.

ANIMAL HUNBANDRY PROBLEMS DUE TO APATHY, LABOR SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Responsibility of Winter Pasture" which criticizes the substandard preparations made for winter pasture of livestock in most areas of the republic. Leaders of numerous rayons and farms have an apathetic attitude toward their work, resulting in the decline of livestock productivity and the ruining of plans. In Navoi Oblast the volume and quality of feed is below demand, and livestock buildings are in deplorable condition. On a number of farms in Bukhara, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya, Navoi and Surkhandarya Oblasts, milk cows are considerably below normal weight, and the volume and fat content of their milk are low. In Bukhara, cattle are an average 20 percent underweight, in Kashkadarya 19 percent, and in Surkhandarya 13.5 percent; in Navoi and Karakalpakistan sheep are an average 48-60 percent underweight. Livestock will be fortunate to survive the winter pasture let alone fatten up in Navoi, Bukhara, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya Oblasts. The entire sector of animal husbandry must be brought to order. This requires that effective steps be taken to insure the preservation of livestock and the radical improvement of work. Success in this area in many respects depends on creating proper

working conditions. In recent times very few young people have opted for the profession of shepherd, which accounts for the small number of people in shepherd brigades. Many herds have 600-700 sheep, but are tended by only two or three family members who lack amenities of life. Youths could be attracted to shepherding if crews were enlarged and had amenities. Trade and vocational schools and teknikums must also be focus on training skilled workers in this field. Immediate steps must also be taken to prepare for lambing season, which will require addition workers and equipment.

INSPECTION TEAM FINDS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,200-word article by republic Ministry of Agriculture specialists S. Abdurashidov, M. Davletov and A. Yarmeyev, and journalists H. Abdusamatov, A. Dilmurodov and A. Ismatov entitled "The Forward and the Backward" in which they report on an inspection tour to determine the status of animal husbandry in Samarkand Oblast. The team found that there were more backward than forward rayons in meat and dairy production and in growth of livestock herds. As of 1 December the oblast average was 1,867 kilograms of milk taken from each cow in the oblast, down from 2,125 kilograms for the comparable period of 1983. Not a single one of the oblast's 14 rayons met its milk production plan, and only one met its meat production plan. The team concludes that measures must be taken to radically improve animal husbandry in Samarkand Oblast by its party, soviet and agricultural organs.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by R. Haitov, chief specialist on animal husbandry of the republic Ministry of Agriculture, and journalists H. Qodirov and M. Mirkhojayev, entitled "When Will the Stain of Backwardness Be Washed Away?" in which they report on the status of animal husbandry in Bukhara Oblast. The team found that due to poor preparations for winter pasture and poorly installed and operated equipment the majority of rayons and farms have not met their plans for increasing production and size of herds. Oblast-wide, the 1984 milk production plan has been fulfilled by 76.9 percent, meat production by 84.4 percent and egg production by 81.8 percent. The team concludes that animal husbandry in Bukhara Oblast is in a state of backwardness, and calls for party organizations to take steps to increase organizational and political education work, heighten activism and strengthen labor discipline among workers in this sector.

PROCUREMENT MINISTRY SCORED FOR CONTAMINATED GRAIN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 19 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word article under the "At the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee" rubric entitled "Demandingness Must Be Increased" which reports the results of an investigation of the storage and processing of grain by the republic Ministry of Procurement. The People's Control Committee found that leaders of subordinate enterprises aren't demanding in regard to the storing of grain and grain products, a considerable part of which is contaminated by pests. Some enterprises even leave grain out in the open. Most enterprises don't conduct inspections, and many are slack in safeguarding property and internal supervision. The ministry is particularly lax in its

supervision of the tasks of increasing production and improving quality at grain processing enterprises. As of 1 December six enterprises failed to meet their flour production plans and two failed to meet their groats production plans. During the period of 1983 up to 1 December 1984 state inspection teams found 4,000 tons of worthless flour at 12 enterprises, and an increasing amount of contaminated products. In November 1984 alone the volume of contaminated grain rose from 22,700 to 85,600 tons, and some 7,610 tons of contaminated grain products were found at 31 enterprises. The republic People's Control Committee appropriately punished Uzbek SSR Deputy Minister of Procurement Loktionov for inadequate supervision of the work of lower sections, slack demandingness toward carrying out production and sales plans, and other shortcomings. It also meted out punishment to other responsible officials, and assigned the Ministry of Procurement the duty to inform it of steps taken to eliminate the shortcomings.

MEETING OF YOUNG CYBERNETICISTS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Meeting With Young Cyberneticists"]

[Text] As we reported earlier, the regular second session of the Cybernetics Junior Academy of Sciences is continuing its work. At the session, interesting topics are being studied about the present role of cybernetics and its development, and the important tasks facing young scholars.

Yesterday Comrades VLKSM Central Committee Secretary A.V. Zhuganov, Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee First Secretary B.A. Allamuradov and Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee Secretary H.H. Hamidov were at the Cybernetics Scientific Production Association where they familiarized themselves with the work of youth creative complex kollektivs and met with young scholars of the institute and members of the Cybernetics Junior Academy of Sciences.

VLKSM Central Committee Secretary A.V. Zhuganov and Head Director of the Cybernetics Scientific Production Association, Academician of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences V.Q. Qobulov spoke at the meeting.

FAMILIES PREPARE TO MOVE TO DEVELOP DZHIZAK STEPPE

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 15 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "'We Will Make the Steppe Bloom': Andizhan Youths Prepared To Go to Dzhizak"]

[Text] In accordance with the resolution of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the UzSSR Council of Ministers on dispatching families to the republic's regions where new lands are being developed on the basis of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee October 1984 plenum and the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 18th plenum, 750 families from Andizhan Oblast are going to develop the Dzhizak steppe.

These Andizhani battle heroes have quite a bit of experience in developing new lands. The family of brigade chief of Dzhizak Oblast Dustlikskiy Rayon Sovkhoz imeni Lenin, Hero of Socialist Labor Tolan Dadajonov is one of them. Having seen him and heard him talk at the oblast party-farm aktiv, 200 young families expressed their readiness to leave for the Dzhizak steppe right away.

Social and Affairs

UNION REPUBLICS' CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 12 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Doctor of Law, Professor O. Eshonov, corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "The Constitution of Developed Socialism" in which he reviews the stages of constitutional history and emphasizes some of the constitutional rights of union republics. The Uzbek SSR constitution has gone through four stages in the 60-year history of the republic. At its first stage the basic laws of the Turkestan ASSR, Khorezm and Bukhara People's Soviet Republics were adopted. Prior to national delimitation the Khorezm and Bukharan constitutions of 1920 and 1921 reflected the popular democratic character of their social regimes and political systems, and differed from the Turkestan ASSR constitution only in these peculiarities. The second stage began from the period when the Uzbek SSR entered the USSR. In 1927 the first constitution of the Uzbek SSR was adopted. It reflected the history, geography, culture and national character of the republic, and strengthened the first national state in the history of the Uzbek people. The third stage is connected with the victory of socialism in the USSR and the adoption of the 1936 Soviet Constitution. This constitution, which eliminated private ownership of the means of production and the exploiter class, established a socialist economy, and strengthened socialist democracy, was the basic source for the Uzbek SSR Constitution adopted in 1937. The 1937 constitution further strengthened the socialist regime, confirmed that Uzbekistan had passed from feudalism to socialism bypassing capitalism, and reflected the establishment of a single Uzbek socialist nationality, which was the result of the selfless, fraternal help of the great Russian people. In the 1960's the USSR advanced toward the stage of developed socialism, which for the first time in world history would mean that the state would reflect the interests of all classes and social groups, nationalities, and subnationalities. Attainment of this stage led to the adoption of the 1977 Soviet Constitution and, on its basis, the 1978 Uzbek SSR Constitution.

The Soviet Constitution clearly states the rights of union republics. They have the right to adopt their own constitutions which conform to the USSR Constitution but take into consideration republic peculiarities. Furthermore, "they retain the right to freely withdraw from the structure of the USSR. Union republics are accorded the right to establish relations with foreign states, conclude treaties with them, exchange diplomatic and consular representatives and participate in the activities of international organizations. Union republics [have the right] to independently produce and approve economic and social developmental plans and state budgets for their own territories. Union republics can adopt laws that take into consideration peculiarities of their nationalities and regions."

The sovereignty of union republics is also reflected in their participation in state government and management. The USSR Supreme Soviet is multinational in makeup. In addition women broadly participate in the management of state affairs. Presently, 92.5 percent of all women capable of working are engaged in socially useful labor or studying in various schools. Women form 51 percent of workers and employees, including 82 percent of health care, 80 percent of social security, 73 percent of education and culture and 40 percent of science workers. There are 1,146,000 female deputies of soviets, and 32 percent of the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet are women. In capitalist countries only 7 percent of doctors and 9 percent of science workers are women. On 16 women were elected to the U.S. Congress, representing barely 3 percent of its makeup.

FIGURES ON HEALTH, SOCIAL PROGRESS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word item entitled "Mirror of Two Worlds" which contains figures on health and social progress in Uzbekistan and similar figures from the capitalist world. The item notes that the republic population officially reached 18 million on 8 January, proof of the ever increasing prosperity offered by the Soviet way of life. Although the bourgeois press likes to praise capitalist society, even the most developed capitalist countries are cutting allocations for social programs, one result of which is a growing infant mortality rate. However, the following figures show the superiority of the Soviet way of life:

--In the Uzbek SSR there are 643,123 babies born every year, or 1,762 every day. In the years of the Soviet government, the average lifespan has doubled, the death rate has declined by five times and the infant mortality rate has been cut by ten times in the republic.

--Each year, 1,067,500 people rest and are treated at republic sanatoriums, pensions and rest homes.

--There are 1,155 children's polyclinics, dispensaries and other facilities and 73 children's hospitals with 8,317 physicians and 51,411 spaces for children's health care in the republic.

--Presently the republic has 9,342 secondary schools, 534 trade and vocational schools, 247 tekhnikums and 42 vuzes, with enrollments of 4,359,000 in schools and 207,500 in trade and vocational schools.

--The state spends 171 rubles annually for every child in secondary school, 594 rubles for those in tekhnikums and 960 rubles for those in vuzes.

--There are now 1,102,400 children in preschool facilities. The state spends 428 rubles per child in kindergarten. Each year 739,800 children vacation in 2,274 pioneer camps.

--Unemployment is completely eliminated in the republic which now has 4,697,600 workers and employees, a number increased by 141,700 annually.

--Over 700 million rubles are spent each year on pensions and benefits for the republic's 1,928,000 elderly on pension. In contrast, the Reagan administration has cut U.S. social spending by 27 billion dollars; some 2 million Americans are homeless and more than 35 percent of the American family's income is spent on housing and utilities; and most American workers don't receive paid vacations. Currently, there are over 30 million unemployed in capitalist countries.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE WEEDS OUT DOCTORS ON TAKE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by R. Nurmuhamedov, rector of the Andizhan State Medical Institute, entitled "Responsibility and Loyalty" in which he discusses the institute's renewed commitment to training mature, skilled and highly responsible doctors. The opening of the institute's clinic was an important event in the Fergana Valley. In a short time, the clinic gained enormous respect. However, before long its reputation was substantially damaged due to the immoral practices of various doctors at the clinic who turned it into a source of personal income. They charged money for admitting patients, attending them and dispensing medicine and drugs. In its struggle against them the institute has taken steps that resulted in arrests, punitive measures and dismissals. Measures have been implemented to restore the clinic to its former glory. The number of spaces has been increased from 750 to 1,100, patient care has been improved, and strict supervision has been placed over medication schedules. Strict rules have been adopted to apply to those who violate the principle of providing equal care to all patients, and greater demands have been placed on the students receiving medical training at the institute. Doctors who view medicine as a means of accumulating personal wealth are rarely encountered in Soviet society, and are far more typical of medical workers in capitalist countries like the United States where all medical care is contingent on money.

PEOPLE'S SUPERVISORS TO FOCUS ON STATE, EXECUTION DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The Supervisor Is an Activist Fighter" which discusses newly outlined tasks for the more than 452,000 people's supervisors who work in all republic enterprises, construction sites, agro-industrial complex links, organizations and schools. At yesterday's meeting of activists of republic people's control organs a plan of action was outlined for implementing the tasks discussed at the All-Union Seminar of People's Control Committees and the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. In 1984 republic People's Control Committees conducted over 10,000 investigations of how party directives, Soviet laws and government decisions are carried out. Measures taken by people's supervisors to eliminate ineconomy and pilfering resulted in savings of nearly 154 million kilowatt hours of electric power, 26,000 tons of oil products, and over 16,000 tons of metals. Now, people's control organs are being called upon to direct their basic attention to strengthening state and execution discipline. Under the current extremely complicated conditions when the breadth of economic and social construction is increasing, lack of discipline, slackness and superficial approaches to duties cannot be allowed. People's control organs

and activists must sharply increase demandingness toward workers who skirt the laws, violate state discipline, fail to carry out plan assignments or ineconomically use resources and raw materials. They shall take dramatic steps to eliminate lack of discipline, irresponsibility and pilfering, to prevent the production of worthless goods and the practice of storming, and to accelerate the introduction of scientific advances and technology. Experience shows that the effectiveness of people's supervisors depends on the degree of party leadership over them. The duty of party organizations consists of increasing their daily assistance to people's control organs, supporting their activities, taking immediate steps to correct identified shortcomings and rigidly curtailing attempts to persecute supervisors because of their criticism.

ATHEISM CONFERENCE IN NUKUS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by R. Yeshimbetov entitled "Scientific-Practical Conference" in which he reports that a conference on problems of socialist customs was held in Nukus. Doctor of Philosophy, Professor J. Bozorboyev, chairman of the Department of Scientific Communism of Nukus State University, spoke on the role of traditions in socialist society; Candidate of Philosophy T. Izimbetov, docent and chairman of the Department of Ethics, Esthetics and Scientific Atheism at the university, discussed Islamic and national traditions and customs; and Doctor of Philosophy Iso Jabborov, departmental chairman at Tashkent State University, gave a paper on the struggle between Islam and modern ideology.

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE PROPAGATES NEW CUSTOMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Yakhya Tokhtayev entitled "Your Neighborhood Is Your Parents" in which he discusses the work of the neighborhood committee of the "New City" neighborhood of Oktyabr' Rayon in Tashkent City. The neighborhood was the first settlement outside the original "Old City" of Tashkent and thus retains the older Eastern-style architecture. Otherwise, its way of life is completely new and modern, and it numbers among its 450 families workers, builders, teachers, doctors and specialists, including some of city and republic renown. According to Karima Tolipova, chairwoman of the neighborhood women's soviet, mothers not only tend to their children's upbringing but also work in various enterprises. Some 50 of them do factory work such as sewing and weaving at home. Khursand Meliqulov, chairman of the neighborhood committee, says they're trying to expand this kind of home work and also forming circles to train young people in carpentry, wood carving, typing and other skills. The neighborhood club is a center for political education work. Lecture bureaus at the club hold meetings and talks on themes like "Science and Religion," "The World and Science," and "We Shall Live as Communists." Another frequent topic is the new customs and ceremonies. Shoqodir Shorahmedov, chairman of the wedding commission, says that weddings in the neighborhood have become beautiful, inspirational and economical. Young people are voluntarily having weddings without waste or excessive displays. Other ceremonies, such as induction into the army, centennial birthdays and the Navroz Festival, are also being conducted

in the new style. The neighborhood committee takes many measures to help disseminate the Soviet way of life and new customs. They're publicized in the neighborhood wall newspaper and photographic stands, which also carry criticisms of harmful customs, religious vestiges and other negative phenomena. Such measures have the broad support of neighborhood activists, including 145 communists, nearly 500 komsomol members, 410 specialists with higher education, 20 scholars and 75 doctors, and war and labor veterans.

VIOLENCE SAID PROMOTED BY WESTERN MOVIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 11 January 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,100-word article by Candidate of Philology Haydarali Uzoqov entitled "The Detective and Education" in which he argues that youth are heavily influenced by behavior, including violence, depicted in Western movies. As an example, he cites the screening in republic theaters 30 years ago of the movie "Tarzan." Subsequently, in one village of Fergana Oblast, several 6-10th grade students were brought to hospitals with broken limbs suffered as a result of swinging in trees like Tarzan. Such cases spread and led to officials removing the movie from theaters. Movies can be one of the most effective means for instilling desired ethical norms in youth. When they are ethically and pedagogically sound, especially when they reflect communist morality and lofty ethical motivations they can help to instill in youth desirable human qualities like purity, courtesy, truthfulness, honor and sincerity. However, it's no secret that the various detective-type movies being shown especially on television are having a negative effect on youths. This is proven by recent experience. When the movie "Phantomas" was shown at theaters 10-15 years ago some children studied its methods of fraud, murder and theft. And following the showing of movies like "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers," "This Crazy World," and "One Million Years B.C." some 20 years ago the incidence of fights, muggings and thefts increased. Now, some detective movies of a comic nature are being produced like "The Return of St. Luke," "Watch Out for the Snake," "I Give You the City," and "My Son Works for the Police," contain some interesting period scenes and some effective dramatic or humorous moments; they also present difficulties in the proper upbringing of youth. Some young people accept them as a whole without comprehending their artistic composition. Uzoqov recommends that ties between schools and parents be strengthened as a means of increasing control over movies to be viewed by youth.

TASHKENT TELEtower DEVELOPMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by correspondent J. Kholqosimov entitled "A Sapphire Eye on a Gold Ring" in which he notes some developments to take place at the Tashkent teletower. According to Umida Qodirov, chief of its recently formed radio and television broadcasting center, experimental broadcasting will begin in October to test its capabilities. The population of Tashkent City and Oblast, Syrdarya Oblast and many rayons of neighboring republics will be able to view programs on four channels when the tests are done. Television and radio reception will be vastly improved and more programming from neighboring republics will be received. Receivers for four ultra short wave channels will be installed, along with radio commutators

which will provide communication capabilities for emergency vehicles, taxicabs and dispatchers.

SOVET OZBEKISTONI 1985 THEMES, SUBSCRIPTIONS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word editorial from the newspaper's editorial office entitled "To the Readers of SOVET OZBEKISTONI" which sets out the themes and subscription figures for 1985. The collective of the editorial office has rebuilt its work on the basis of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1985 it will devote more coverage to Leninist norms of party life, the duties and rights of communists, moral and behavioral issues, increasing the activism of people's deputies and the effectiveness of supervision and education problems. It will also continue to encourage the stream of letters received since the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee that expose those who have gained false authority, abused their positions, or engaged in crooked deeds. Subscription figures for 1985 are: Fergana Oblast--98,220; Andizhan--nearly 90,000; Namangan--78,200; Tashkent--nearly 74,000; Surkhandarya--54,300; Khorezm--50,000; Bukhara--almost 41,000; Karakalpakistan--35,100; Syrdarya--26,500; Dzhizak--26,000; Navoi--nearly 21,000; Tashkent City--18,000; subscriptions outside republic--39,500; Soyuzpechat' daily sales--36,300. A total of 815,140 copies of the newspaper will be printed daily, an increase of 13,000 over 1984.

NEWSPAPER SOVET QARAQALPAQSTANY MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by I. Yusupov, editor of the newspaper SOVET QARAQALPAQSTANY, entitled "Always in the Forward Rank" in which he comments on the 60th anniversary of the newspaper. Bearing the names BIRINCHI ADYM, ERKIN QARAQALPAQ, MIYNETKES QARAQALPAQ, and KYZYL QARAQALPAQSTAN, it received its present name in 1957. As the party's organ, it has played an important role in strengthening the Soviet government in the lower Amudarya, supporting socio-economic developmental plans, disseminating party and government decisions and developing culture and the friendship of peoples. Its first issue was printed in 50 copies. By 1951 this figure reached 15,000, and today stands at 67,252. The editorial office relies on the contribution of over 250 worker and village correspondents and 46 correspondent posts, and receives nearly 4,000 letters annually from readers. Presently, it is giving much space to the renewed effort to improve ideological work and labor and social activism, and to coverage of progressive labor methods, initiatives and experience. The newspaper's collective will continue to devote its energies to the struggle to perfect the new person and to fulfill plan assignments and socialist obligations.

PRESS REVIEW OF COVERAGE OF RECLAMATION WORK IN SYRDARYA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word press review entitled "Today's Leading Theme" which assesses the coverage by the Syrdarya Oblast newspaper SIRDARYO HAQIQATI of problems related to improving reclamation work in the Mirzachul Steppe. In recent years the newspaper has printed a number of articles by leaders and

specialists in water resources construction which have provided interesting information and statistics, as well as materials which deal with problems and shortcomings in irrigation and reclamation work in detailed concrete fashion. The editorial office should do more to attract the attention of farm leaders to the problem of improving working conditions for laborers and supplying them with special clothing. Agricultural officials and specialists should be constantly reminded of their responsibility for improving the ameliorative conditions of land, and for increasing the productiveness of labor and capital. A major issue is the need for good relations between farms and building organizations. The newspaper should constantly monitor the quality and productivity of work in the area of water resource construction and land reclamation. The newspaper devotes little space to the introduction of progressive methods of labor organization or to the analysis of the benefits and problems of land reclamation work. Oblast press workers must never forget it is their militant duty to knowledgeably cover problems in the implementation of measures aimed at increasing the fertility of land.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR YOUTHS WHO MURDER TEACHER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 8 January 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by A. Karjaulov, investigator of rayon procurator, and M. Soipov, Bukinskiy Rayon, titled "Murderers Punished, But..." The article concerns the murder of a teacher by three drunk 19 year olds. The authors place part of the blame for the incident on the weak activity by the commissions which are supposed to supervise wedding celebrations. "This commission exists in name only; actually, it does not conduct any organizational activity." The authors lament that too much alcohol is consumed at weddings. The leadership of the rayon department of people's education failed to act immediately after the incident. Only 2 months later was the case discussed at a council meeting. Then the director was just issued a reprimand. Chairman of the rayon department of people's education M. Qosimova defended the director's actions saying, "All citizens have the right to hold a wedding celebration." The record of the council meeting which discussed the event is not clear, either: one cannot in most cases tell the attitudes of those who spoke. Although school directors were advised to discuss this case at pedagogical councils, the authors maintain that not a single school's pedagogical council had seriously discussed it at a meeting. The youths fully admitted their crime and a sentence was issued by the oblast court. "For premeditated murder of citizen Abduvohid Umarov, Ilhom Mamatov and Bahrom Hasonov, guilty of sections 2 and 6 of the Uzbekistan SSR Criminal Code Article Number 80, were sentenced to death. Murderer Mahmud Rasulov was sentenced to 15 years of confinement."

YOUTHS IN KARSHI, SHAKHRISYABZ ATTEND MOSQUE

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 Jan 85 p 2

[Report on Kashka-Darya Oblast Komsomol Conference; speech of Oblast Komsomol Committee First Secretary M. Saidmurodova]

[Excerpt] The Uzbekistan Communist Party 16th Plenum focuses particular attention on further strengthening the atheistic upbringing of youth. A

number of exemplary projects are being carried out in oblast Komsomol organizations in this area. Komsomol youths are showing initiative in introducing new customs and ceremonies. But there are still cases encountered of our young people blindly worshipping archaic survivals. It is necessary to show no mercy towards the fact of recitation of religious weddings by youths who have just been married at the ZAGS. It is regrettable that sometimes there are youths among those attending mosque in Karshi and Shakhrisyabz.

TASHKENT JUVENILE CRIME DISCUSSED

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 23 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Ilhom Yoldoshev, aid on Work with Young Workers and Komsomol to the Head of the Political Department, Tashkent Oblast Executive Committee Internal Affairs Office; "Reinforcing Law and Order--An Important Task"]

[Text] The Political Department of the Executive Committee Internal Affairs Office is conducting work in cooperation with Komsomol committees. This provides opportunities to actively struggle against hooliganism, drunkenness and parasitism, and to conduct prophylactic work among juveniles.

Nevertheless, we have still not achieved results on the level of today's demands.

Statistics show that 8 of every 10 persons committing a crime or breaking the law are youths who were previously not on the records of police organs. There are instances of attempts by adolescents from good families to commit crimes in groups. For example, in December, 1984, Almalyk City Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 150 Komsomol member Valiyev and his comrade P. entered a gym locker room and stole 167 rubles worth of goods. Then they stole 270 rubles worth of goods from school No 20 and 60 rubles worth from school No 22.

Thus, talentlessness leads adolescents to law violations. Analysis shows that adolescents' attempts at crime are not in the evening, but between 9 and 5 during the day. In other words, the parents are at work, the adolescents don't go to school, or leave lessons early and are on the street alone. The question arises, "Where at such times are the teacher-organizers and ZhEK pedagogical worker-organizers who conduct outside-of-class activity? The time has arrived to decisively resolve the question of whether they exist for the adolescents, or whether the adolescents exist for them."

THEATRICAL MONTHLY'S TARDINESS, LANGUAGE, CONTENT SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI SAN"ATI No 11 (Nov), 1984 carries on pages 26-27 and 29 an article by Mahmud Sa"diy, chief of OZBEKİSTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI Department of Criticism and Literary Studies, titled "How Are Things with OZBEKİSTON TEATRLARIDA [In the Theaters of Uzbekistan]?" The article is devoted to the periodical OZBEKİSTON TEATRLARIDA. Until a few years ago this publication was named TOSHKENT TEATRLARIDA [In the Theaters of Tashkent], but its title was changed to reflect what was supposed to be the periodical's shift to a larger scope. Sa"diy's article is very critical and in a number of places is sarcastic in tone. One of the major problems Sa"diy

discusses is language. OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA carries articles both in Russian and Uzbek. However, the Uzbek articles are often very poor translations of the Russian ones. Sa"diy cites several examples of "translations" which mean nothing in Uzbek. He also notes that OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA is full of orthographic mistakes and archaisms.

Another problem is that the articles are often reprints of translations of other materials, often without citation. For example, there was a long article about K. S. Stanislavskiy reprinted from the Encyclopedia of the Theater which had been published 18 months previously. Sa"diy says that OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA has many such articles because its publishers are trying to fill space in any way they can.

Still another problem is the tardiness of publication. There are supposed to be 12 monthly issues which tell about what is showing in the theaters, but often there are special double issues which appear months late: one July-August issue cited by Sa"diy was approved for printing on December 3. "All issues come out very late." There were five "double" issues in 1982. Of the 59 numbers which came out with the title TOSHKENT TEATRLARIDA between the 5th and 6th congresses of the Uzbekistan Theatrical Society, 25 were in "special issues." Sa"diy thinks there is a place for these issues, but that they have been far over-used.

Sa"diy also criticizes the practice of publishing many articles both in Russian and Uzbek. "I think it is necessary to seriously consider the question of what kind of materials should be published in both languages. It is appropriate to illuminate in Russian in interesting article only the best performances which have been staged in Uzbek theaters and to tell about mature artists. It is not necessary to offer other audiences performances which we ourselves find unsatisfactory. Otherwise Russian audiences might come to have one-sided incorrect ideas about our theaters. It is also necessary to publish in Uzbek only material which illuminates the best performances created by Russian theaters. Only then will we be able to raise our audience's aesthetic taste.

It would be good to do the same with regard to reports about new performances being staged in the republic. It is appropriate to report in both languages only about performances which have been judged to be good.

WRITERS' OBLIGATORY SERVICE IN FACTORIES CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ UYLDUZI in Uzbek No 8, August, 1984 carries on pages 11-15 a 1,400-word article by Nazir Safarov titled "Bright Path." This article is one of a series dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the first congress of the USSR Writers' Union. Safarov notes that although such literary organizations as VOAPP, RAPP and UzAPP had once played positive roles, they eventually became obstacles to the development of Soviet, and specifically Uzbek, literature. "Rule by administrative measures and formalism reigned in the work activity of these organizations. For example, in order to be an official member of this association, a creative worker had to work in an enterprise. A number of creative workers including Ghayratiy, Ghiyos Soatiy, Hakim Zohidiy and Solih Sobiriy were accepted as union members

only after having worked in a factory. Even the old poet Khislat was obliged to go work at Tashsel'mash in order to become a member of UzAPP. Certainly such a method of work was incorrect."

ANTAGONIST IN NOVEL ACCUSES OTHERS OF NATIONAL NARROW-MINDEDNESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ YULDUZI in Uzbek No 8, August 1984 carries on pages 172-175 a 2,900-word article by Umarali Normatov titled "Profound Analysis of Life." In his article Normatov reviews Uzbek author Pirimqul Qodirov's novel "Olmos kamar" [Emerald Band] published in Tashkent, 1983 by Ghafur Ghulom Publishers. The recent publication is a revision of the novel which originally appeared in 1977. Qodirov himself recognized that the original version had been written in haste and so took to rewriting the work. The new version was translated into Russian by Yu. Surovtsev and was published in the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV. In 1983, it was awarded the prize of the USSR Writers Union. The new version raises the same problems as the first edition, but includes some new characters and events.

The novel's main protagonist is an urban landscape architect named Abror. Abror is very interested in art and the natural environment. "At a time of scientific-technical revolution, at a time of urbanization, he racks his brain about preserving natural beauty and national cultural traditions, about combining the experience of thousands of years of national architecture and people's creativity with modern urban construction, and about the necessity to consider our region's natural climatic conditions and the age-old relation between man and nature when carrying out work."

Normatov notes that some novels and stories about the life of the intelligentsia tell about abstract struggles and seem artificial. As a result, the description of struggles is weak. But because the problems of landscape architecture, and preservation of nature and the foremost traditions are questions of relevance to everyone, no one can be indifferent to Abror's experiences. "The most important link in the chain of struggles going on in Abror's creative labor are the conflicts with Sayfulla Rahmonovich. Sayfulla Rahmonovich has a responsible post, director of a scientific-research institute. In the early 1950's he looked for fault in healthy things, and he was even one of those who claimed that folk epics like the Alpamish were harmful for the people; in those days he made inappropriate accusations against a good Soviet architect and attempted to 'unmask' him; but in '56 he himself was unmasked, shamed and, upon subsequently recognizing his error and promising not to repeat it, he was transferred to an administrative job; under conditions of full re-establishment of Leninist life norms, when all of society's life was placed on a great faith, he still retained his old inertia of fears. This man has little creativity, and a weak sense of the demands of the era and time; he thinks about his own peace and benefit and avoids the serious problems which life requires be solved and which await solutions. It's enough to overfulfill the plan and receive his award. Because he has no ability or talent, he dislikes people who think creatively; he cannot get along with capable people. Worst of all is that he hides his spiritual impoverishment and lack of talent under the maks of 'ideological quality,' pretends to be principled, ideologically 'healthy,' and vigilant, attempts to hang accusations on talented people who think creatively by latching onto

something, and to convince others of the accusations and strengthen his position by talking behind their backs." Sayfulla Rahmonovich responds to Abror's ideas about landscaping Tashkent in accordance with the people's traditions by calling them ideologically mistaken and "searching for signs of 'ugly localism and national narrowmindedness.'"

Another theme of the novel is Abror's attitude toward national traditions and religious practices. For example, the hero feels that luxurious celebration of first placing a child in a crib is too much trouble in today's world, but he is unable to oppose his mother's wishes. "At such times we feel sorry about Abror's situation, but we cannot at all blame him." Moreover, Abror is unwilling to unquestioningly label customs which have been practiced for centuries "feudal survivals of the past." For example, the author of the book describes the practice of serving pilaf on the morning of a wedding. Normatov notes that "even a scholar from Moscoe participating in this wedding ceremony is delighted by the custom of our people."

WESTERN MUSIC PLAGUES KARAKALPAK ASSR

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 Jan 85, p 2

[Article by Zamira Khojanazarova, laureat of the Karakalpak ASSR Lenin Komsomol, soloist of the Karakalpak State Philharmonic Orchestra imeni Berdag: "A Song Belongs to the Heart"]

[Excerpt] Today 63 amateur vocal-instrumental ensembles, and 9 discotheques and voice recording studios operate in the autonomous republic. But unfortunately, despite the yearly certification of popular music groups and passportization of discotheques, sometimes there are some superficial melodies and songs which fit into no form at all. After all, the song belongs to the heart! It must be sung purely, in comprehensible fashion, and in a sensible harmony. Otherwise, if it is sung in a distorted way or blindly imitates Western fashion, it cannot give listeners spiritual nourishment. Certainly the above mentioned facts cannot be tolerated. The oblast committee must take measures to prevent such shortcomings totally alien to our society.

BOOK EXAMINES UZBEK, TAJIK LINGUISTIC LINKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI in Uzbek No 5, Sept-Oct, 1984 carries on pages 68-70 a 1,000-word article by Jorakhon Jorayeva titled "Uzbek-Tajik Linguistic Links." The article reviews the book by UzSSR Republic Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature docent, Candidate of Philological Sciences Kh. Gulyamov titled "Uzbekska-tadzhikskie yazykovye svyazi" [Uzbek-Tajik Linguistic Links]. The book was published in 1983. Jorayeva notes in the introduction to her article that "The linguistic links of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples are extremely ancient, and these two friendly peoples were not just close geographically, but had very close relations in their economy and political and cultural life as well." The reviewer gives a positive assessment to the work and concludes "I believe that this piece of research must be judged among the first good efforts to study Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism in a monograph."

IDEOLOGICALLY WEAK ARTISTIC WORKS CRITICIZED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI in Uzbek, No 11, Nov 1984 pp 4-5

[Editorial: "For Ideological Content, Civic Quality and High Mastery"]

[Excerpt] Indeed, can you say that we do not have weak works and operas, poorly shot television and cinema films and ugly works of sculpture and drawing? If you honestly and seriously examine the art of our republic, you can clearly feel that these defects still exist in the fields of our art. All of the following are alarming: "expert" swindlers in real life who are portrayed, for example, in television and radio satirical broadcasts as unbelievably simple dunderheads, works of sculpture in the oblasts and rayons dedicated to the memory of those who perished in the Great Patriotic War which are identical to one another and devoid of aesthetic quality; the decline of social-civic quality direction in songs and the growth of silly "love" songs sometimes with erotic tendencies; and the paucity of vivid memorable images of our contemporaries in the fields of theater and cinema.

RAYON EXPERIMENTS WITH TEACHING CHILDREN RUSSIAN

[Article by Nabijon Mahsumov, director of Kirovskiy Rayon Department of People's Education, Distinguished Teacher of the USSR: "The Glory of Working in the New Way"]

[Excerpt] Great attention is being given to teaching and instructing the language of the great genius V.I. Lenin--the great Russian language--in schools, preschool education and extracurricular institutions. Prior to 1977, classes were conducted according to the enriched Russian language curriculum in only 1 school in the rayon where 420 pupils were being taught. Taking into account the wishes and interests of parents, on the basis of School No 2 imeni Kalinin, 25 children of the 6 year-old children of the local nationality were experimentally taught in Russian. In 1978, two preparatory classes were opened and 60 children were accepted into them. As a result, every year 95-100 children are being accepted into the first grade. Because the experience has given results, preparatory classes taught in Russian have also been organized in Schools 1 and 51. Now these pupils are successfully continuing their studies in the 6th grades. In accordance with parents' demands such groups are also being organized in Schools 19, 44 and 57 in 1984.

UZBEK EDUCATION MINISTER ON IMPROVING RUSSIAN INSTRUCTION

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "At the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education"]

[Excerpt] At the meeting, the question of further improvement of Russian language instruction in general education schools, preschool and extracurricular institutions and pedagogical academies on the basis of the requirements of directive bodies was discussed. In the resolution adopted on this question, additional measures are indicated to help improve study of the Russian language in establishments of the educational system. Thus, for the

preparation of Russian language and literature teachers it is necessary 1) to conduct a comprehensive investigation of pedagogical institutes and pedagogical academies; 2) to assure publication of textbooks and educational materials on the subject being studied, two-language dictionaries and conversation manuals for pedagogical education institution students and pupils; 3) to produce educational-methodological literature for the Russian language applied course of faculties where language is not studied; 4) to provide external divisions of primary education methodology faculties with educational-methodological literature; 5) to indicate measures for directing young people into pedagogical education institutions; 6) to exercise strict supervision over orthographic and speech regime in the organization of out-of-class activities of pedagogical institutes and academies; and 7) to keep in mind the working out of the problems of Russian language and literature instruction methodology in pedagogical higher education institutions and academies in the scientific research work plans of teachers. The Uzbekistan Pedagogical Sciences Scientific-Research Institute, taking into account the reform, is assigned to complete work on perfecting and defining the content, structure and principles of curricula and textbooks for all levels for the above subjects; and to produce unified scientific-methodological principles for creating textbooks; the Central Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement and Retraining is assigned to prepare educational-methodological plans of courses on the basis of model curricula; it having been recommended to determine base schools fully equipped with instructional-technical means and visual-educational materials, the Karakalpak ASSR Ministry of Education, all oblast departments of people's education and the main office of people's education of the Tashkent City Executive Committee, together with oblast teacher qualification improvement institutes, are assigned to produce measures to establish supervision over the quality of instruction and of pupils' knowledge, and over the productivity of instruction of divided classes, and to sum up the work of certification of Russian language fluency of all teachers in boarding schools with intensified Russian language study.

UZBEK 'INTRODUCTION TO TURKIC PHILOLOGY' REVIEWED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 19 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Abdukarim Nabikhojayev, laureat of the USSR Journalist Union Prize, and Adhambek Alimbekov, candidate of philological sciences: "Important Manual"]

[Excerpts] The more science develops, the more new facets of every field become apparent. In accordance with the demands of the times, new directions come into existence in the world of science. Making use of these new things in practice and conveying them to those seeking learning have their own difficulties. For several years the subject "Introduction to Turkic Philology" has been taught in the philology faculties of our republic's universities. This subject is of great importance to philologists, for those working in general in the humanities, and for future specialists in this field. The task of this subject is to study such important and complex problems as the Turkic people's common literary monuments, the history of their study, the Turkic linguistics scientific centers of Russia, the origin of Turkic languages and their structure and classification. However, very

little work has been done in this field in Uzbek linguistics. Despite the fact that this subject had been taught for several years, there was no textbook or manual for students. Mainly scholarly sources printed in Russian were used.

The recently published book of Oqituvchi Publishers "Turkiy filologiyaga kirish" (Introduction to Turkic Philology) serves to fill this gap. The authors of the manual, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor Iristoy Qochqortoyev and Docent Bakhtiyor Isabekov are among the scholars who have long conducted research in this area. The manual consists of two parts, and the authors have attempted to cover a broad range of questions of the subject. The early period of the study of Turkic peoples' languages and literatures, and the scientific heritage of the first turkology scholar M. Kosghariy and those who followed--Mahmud Zamakhshariy, Abu Hayyon and Jamoliddin at-Turkiy--are illuminated in detail in the manual. When dictionaries of known and unknown authors are discussed, their characteristics and the differences from other such sources are proven on a scientific basis. The phonetic and morphological differences of Turkic languages are demonstrated through solid examples. In our opinion, it would have been good here to give some information about Yusuf Khos Hojib's "Qutadghu-bilik" and Ahmad Yughnaliy's "Hibatul haqoyiq." It is important to note that the above philological scholars' scientific heritage is shared by the majority of Turkic peoples. This does not make them unworthy of attention.

There are many debatable still unresolved problems in Turkic philology. For example, there is the question of the genetic relationship of the Uralic and Altaic languages. Soviet and foreign scholars express different ideas about this. It would have been good if the authors, along with explaining the various views in the book had given their opinions of these views.

While noting that the manual is the product of great scholarly work and that it will help those seeking knowledge achieve profound learning, we hope for a more complete edition in the future.

UZBEK LANGUAGE HYGIENE BOOK REVIEWED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by T. Oroqov and L. Hakimova, under the rubric "Bookshelf"]

[Text] E. Mahmudov, B. Aminov, Sh. Qurbonov "Osmirlar fiziologiyasi va maktab gigeniasi" [Adolescent Physiology and School Hygiene].

When lessons on the subject adolescent physiology and school hygiene on the basis of the curriculum have been studied in higher pedagogical education institutions, the lack of a manual on this subject in Uzbek has caused some difficulty in the learning process. From this perspective, it is characteristic that the educational manual titled "Adolescent Physiology and School Hygiene" for students of pedagogical institutes is a book which takes into account the needs of future teachers.

This manual consists of two parts; in the first part the anatomical-physiological characteristics of the child's and adolescent's organism is given with account taken of the influence of Central Asia's climatic conditions on certain systems of children's organisms.

In the second part there is a discussion of school hygiene; it tells the major demands placed upon classes, educational furnishings and the daily regime and hygiene of the school pupil.

Also reflected in the book are such questions as indicators of children's and adolescents' health and physical development, the fundamentals of hygiene of educational and upbringing work, hygiene requirements in the school and educational-production shops, and hygiene of feeding pupils.

International

UZBEK AID WORK IN MOZAMBIQUE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 3 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Ahmad Hasanov, laureat of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Prize, entitled "Friendly Aid" in which he discusses Soviet and Uzbek contributions to the development of agriculture in Mozambique. Hasanov recently returned from the young republic in southeast Africa which has selected the socialist path of development. Development of Mozambique's economy depends on agriculture in which more than 70 percent of its population is engaged. Cotton occupies a prominent place among the country's exports, but because of the backward state of agriculture cotton yields are low. Mozambique suffers from a shortage of agricultural machinery and specialists. A group of Uzbek specialists led by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences O.A. Rahimboyev was sent to the country to help develop agriculture and especially cotton cultivation. Despite harsh weather conditions and the complexity of the internal situation the Uzbek specialists gained enormous respect among the local populace in a very short time. Mozambique Minister of Agriculture Joao Ferreira has commented, "I haven't met the equal of Soviet specialists, or more correctly, Uzbek Soviet specialists, in cotton cultivation. If necessary, they don't hesitate to put on boots and work in the fields alongside our common workers." In 1982 the Soviet Union began to ship needed agricultural machinery. Local specialists were quickly trained to drive the Soviet tractors and mechanization of agriculture began to develop at a rapid pace. As a result, arable land was expanded and yields were increased on state farms like "Mezerepani," "Metosheriya," and "Netiya" in Nampula Province. A group of Uzbek specialists led by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Yu. Husanboyev has formed a research center on cotton cultivation in Nampula Province. Research is being conducted there to produce a scientifically based agrotechnology for Mozambique cotton cultivation. So far, they have produced productive ways to fight cotton pests, selected cotton strains best suited to local conditions and devised efficient methods for planting and fertilizing them. Uzbek specialists have proven that, by using scientific techniques and mechanization, it is possible to increase cotton yields to 30 centners in Mozambique. Their aid serves to strengthen the friendship between the Soviet and Mozambique peoples.

AFGHANISTAN THEME OF RECENT NOVEL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 4 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word interview by Sa'dulla Hakim with the Uzbek writer Asqad Mukhtor entitled "Golden Gate" in which Mukhtor comments on his recently finished novel "Amu." Socio-political in theme, the novel deals with modern land reclamation and irrigation work being carried out on both sides of the Amudarya River, but is told from the viewpoint of the dramatic and complex socio-political changes taking place in the life of the Afghan people. Among its leading characters are the irrigation workers Sobir Tokhtaboyev, an Uzbek, and Ghulamali Kargar, an Afghan youth. Also prominent is Sadiq Sardar, a symbol of the pure conscience of the Afghan people, who was once assigned the task of taking a letter from Amir Amanullah Khan to Lenin. The novel is to be published in the journal SHARQ YULDUZI.

ARTIST PORTRAYS AFGHANISTAN SCENES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word item from UzTAG entitled "Pictures of Afghanistan" which reports that the Tashkent artist V. Akudin has painted a series of water colors called "Through Afghanistan." The paintings are based on Akudin's visit to that country as a member of the republic puppet theater for which he works as a scenic artist. The series of scenes taken from the streets of Kabul and various villages where the puppeteers performed are on display at the republic exhibit of water colors in Tashkent.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN STATEHOOD OBSERVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Doctor of History, Professor T. Ghiyosov entitled "With Hope for the Future" in which he comments on the 35th anniversary of the Republic of India. India has achieved a great deal since its statehood was proclaimed, including successes in agriculture, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, research of the Antarctic, defense and space technology and other areas. Soviet aid is very important to India's economic development and the trade turnover between the two countries is constantly increasing. India's foreign policy is founded on the principles of defending peace and fighting neo-colonialism and racism. India has a leading place among nonaligned countries and provides strong support to developing countries in their efforts to resist imperialist forces. Three months before Indira Gandhi's assassination the Indian newspaper PATRIOT wrote that India's non-support of U.S. policy had displeased President Reagan and his partners, which is why they were trying to restrict Gandhi's influence and create disorder in her government. The United States has often sought to bring economic sanctions against India, and also supported separatist activities in the Punjab and Northeast States. Such elements assassinated Indira Gandhi. The new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has called on the Indian people to unify its assault on internal and external reactionary forces and preserve the country's unity and independence. He has also urged improvement of relations between East and West. The Indian government places great value on economic, political and cultural ties with the Soviet Union. The relationship of the two countries is a classic model of peaceful coexistence. Together, the

Soviet and Indian populations number 1 billion people and form a great force in preserving general security in the world.

HINDI TAUGHT AT TASHKENT SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 26 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 400-word article entitled "We Speak in Hindi" which discusses the activities of School No 24 imeni Shastri in Tashkent where Hindi language is taught. The International Friendship Club imeni Mahatma Gandhi of the school recently exhibited photographs and drawings made by students in honor of the 35th anniversary of Indian statehood. Hindi has been taught at the school for 25 years. Its students have established strong ties of friendship with children of Bhopal in India with whom they correspond in Hindi and Russian. Hindi language teaching begins in the second grade. In higher grades children also study the history and geography of the country in Hindi language. In the tenth grade they learn to make technical translations into Hindi, including textbooks on chemistry, physics and mathematics. Mrs. Shakuntala Baidya, a Russian language teacher at Baleg College in Bhopal, recently visited the school in Tashkent in connection with the publication of her booklet on the Tashkent children learning Hindi.

Military

UZBEK SOLDIER DIES HEROICALLY

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 23 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by T. Teshaboyev: "Memorial"]

[Text] Shoir Tokhliyev grew and matured in the household of Qochqorali and Nurikhon opa Tokhliyeva of Oqtepa Village which is located on the territory of Bolshevik Sector of Akhunbabayevskiy Rayon Sovkhoz imeni Aminjon Niyozov. In his school years he distinguished himself among his classmates with his discipline, politeness, thirst for learning and industriousness, as well as pleasant character. As a VLKSM member, he conscientiously and in timely fashion fulfilled every assignment given by the school primary Komsomol organization. He was awarded "Diplomas of Praise" several times for his active public activity.

Shoир, who successfully completed the 10th grade in 1981, entered the mathematics faculty of Fergana State Pedagogical Institute imeni Mirzo Ulughbek. In the late fall of 1983, he was called into the Soviet Army.

Sh. Tokhliyev was also in the foremost ranks in military and political preparedness. This is clearly demonstrated in the letter of gratitude sent by his commanders to his parents. The young man perished heroically while carrying out his service obligation.

In accordance with the decision of the druzhina council of Secondary School No 8 imeni Il'ich where Sh. Tokhliyev went to school, his name has been given to one of the detachments. His name has been inscribed with gold letters on the wall of the classroom where he studied.

CLUB MEETS WITH AFGHANISTAN WAR VETERANS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 8 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by G. Latipov titled "Our Slogan: Peace and Friendship." The article reports on activities of several international friendship clubs in Uzbekistan. One of them is the Georgiy Dimitrov Club organized on the Kolkhoz imeni Dmitrov of the Karakalpak ASSR Turtkulskiy Rayon. The club has 31 members who conduct work in four sections. Among the club's activities, the article mentions the following: "Meetings are organized here with military personnel who have returned from fulfilling their international obligation of friendship in Afghanistan."

UZBEK SSR
Crimean Tatar

Social and Cultural Affairs

FIRST COLLEGE-LEVEL CRIMEAN TATAR TEXT PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 22 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by A. Veliyev on the recent publication by Oqituvchi Publishers in Tashkent of the book "Practical Exercises [Praktikum] in the Grammar of the Tatar Language" written by the Candidate of Philological Sciences Ayder Memtov. This is the first time that such a textbook has been published for the students of the Crimean Tatar Section of the Russian and Crimean Tatar Philology Department at the [Nizami] Pedagogical Institute. Grammar books had been produced before this for Crimean Tatar students in classes in the native language at the 3rd and 4th grade level. The present book consists of three basic parts--on phonetics and orthography, on lexicology and phraseology and on morphology. Veliyev stresses that teachers of the Crimean Tatar language and upper class students in secondary schools could also make broad use of the book and that it could provide a great service to them. The book has a run of 3,000 copies and costs 50 kopecks.

PLAY ON SOVIET EXPERTS IN AFGHANISTAN SHOWING IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 15 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by F. Dzhurayev, a candidate of arts studies, on the play "Broken Threads" by the Tatar playwright Kashshaf Amirov, which was staged by the Muqimiy Theater collective. Dzhurayev gives a detailed sketch of the plot, which concerns a village cooperative in Afghanistan enduring the oppression of counter-revolutionaries seeking to overturn the victories of the April revolution. Working at the village are experts from an oil exploration team, Boris, Vera (a doctor), Hasan from Uzbekistan, and Kazim from Azerbaijan, who receive the active assistance of the local villagers. But enemies sent from Pakistan operate in the mountains near the village. In the prologue to the play, one of the villagers has been captured by the counter-revolutionaries, but despite severe beatings he does not reveal the reason he was going to Mazar-e Sharif. The leader finally orders him to be chopped into pieces. There is a lyrical theme alongside the fierce dramatic events, the love of Hasan for an Afghan girl Zulfiya. But Zulfiya has been promised to Habibulla at the age of 14, and thus religious superstitions prevent her from being happy with Hasan. There is a traitor in the midst of the villagers, and it turns out to be Habibulla, who also

treacherously kills Hasan. In the theater lobby were hung pictures reflecting the present-day life of the Afghan people and showing the struggle being waged to expand the victories of the April revolution. Dzhurayev also points out that the young Uzbek composer Mustafa Bafoyev was able to combine Uzbek and Afghan ethnic melodies skillfully for the music used to accompany the drama. As for the characters of Boris, Vera, Hasan and Kazim, they personify peaceful working people, and the play demonstrates not only the Soviet people's unshakeable friendship and fraternity, but also their traits in fulfilling their high international duty. The play recalls convincingly and movingly the period when the Soviet people struggled against the Basmachis and other counter-revolutionary forces in the 1920's. The audience received the Muqimiy Musical Comedy Theater's performance of "Broken Threads" with great interest and now the play is being shown in theaters in Surkhan-Darya, Kokand and Sry-Darya.

RECENT CRIMEAN TATAR LITERARY PROGRESS SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 26 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Zakir Qurtnezir, the chairman of the Crimean Tatar Literature Council within the Uzbekistan Writers Union, on recent developments in Crimean Tatar literature, as reviewed at an annual assessment meeting of the Council. He cites various authors who won honors last year, and mentions the titles of some Crimean Tatar books published in 1984. He notes that significant advances have been made in documentary prose, particularly with regard to works on the military topic. Qurtnezir also surveys literature to be published in 1985, including some articles by Usein Kurkchi on language. According to Qurtnezir, much effort has been made in recent years to rejuvenate Crimean Tatar literature, but he mentions only one young writer who was accepted into membership in the USSR Writers Union last year, Ablyaziz Veliyev.

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

PARTY LEADERSHIP MUST MAINTAIN CLOSE CONTACT WITH MASSES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 December 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Uniform Political Days." The editorial points out the vital importance of the uniform political days celebrated in all republics which offer good opportunities for the party leadership to maintain a close connection with the masses. The editorial condemns the "old style" of leadership, its isolation and unwillingness to be accountable to the masses, and criticizes those party units which do not take full advantage of the uniform political days to make their leadership visible and to gain maximum ideological advantages.

IMPACT OF 1905 REVOLUTION ON KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 9 January 1985 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,700-word article by Docent Kh. Abdirakhmanov, published under the rubric "Aid for Propagandists, Agitators and Political Information Workers," entitled "The First Russian Revolution." The article characterizes the "First Russian Revolution" of 1905 and stresses its major impact upon the Kazakhs and other Soviet nationalities.

This year, Abdirakhmanov begins, is the 80th anniversary of the 1905 Russian Revolution, the first "people's revolution of the imperialist era." It is thus important, he continues, that propagandists and others fully understand its meaning. To this end, Abdirakhmanov sketches the events of 1905-1906 and the years immediately following, stressing, among other things, the fact that the 1905 revolution spread revolutionary ideas throughout the Russian empire. As a result, he goes on, the first sparks of revolution appeared in the outlying areas of the empire, including Kazakhstan, where uprisings and strikes took place. Abdirakhmanov seems to see, in such happenings, the emergence of an ethnic solidarity in the Russian empire, a solidarity that led directly to the Leninist nationalities system of the Soviet era.

Economics

BOZASHCHY OIL INDUSTRY WELL ORGANIZED, PRODUCTIVE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 2 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by D. Gorynov, chief of the "Komsomol'neft'" Oil and Gas Production Administration on Bozashchy oil production today. The article is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Manghyshlak Territorial Production Complex."

"Komsomol'neft'" has been in existence only a few years and yet, Gorynov notes, it has successfully consolidated itself as a collective and is meeting or exceeding plan goals on a regular basis. Plans for 1985 Bozashchy oil production call for 5.6 million tons, 935,000 tons from the Qarazhambas fields.

SHEVCHENKO PLANT PRODUCES POLYSULPHONES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIC QAZAQATAN in Kazakh on 7 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG brief entitled "A Substitute for Metal." The brief reports that the Shevchenko Plastics Factory has now begun production of highly useful and valuable polysulphones. The new material is produced in a new factory division, the completion of which marks the completion of the Shevchenko Plastics Factory as a whole.

NEW AIRPORT OPENED IN SEMIPALATINSK OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIC QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word brief, dateline Semipalatinsk, noting the opening of a new airport at Aksuat, "one of the more remote rayons of the oblast" where there are no railway connections and where air service has hitherto been poor. The new airport will be served by Yak-40 feeder liners flying from Semipalatinsk.

EKIBASTUZ PLANT COMPLETION ANNOUNCED

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Ekibastuz (Pavlodar Oblast). (KazTAG Reporter). Number 8 Energy Bloc of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 has now begun operations. The first of five thermoelectrical stations to be established based upon Ekibastuz hard coal deposits--a station that is the largest thermoelectrical station in the Soviet Union--has now reached its planned capacity of 4 million kilowatts.

Construction of the second Ekibastuz state rayon electrical station is now advancing. Construction will be according to a thoroughly revised, well worked out plan. Drawing heavily upon experience accumulated thus far, constructors plan to have the first equipment of the second station operating by the beginning of the next 5-year plan.

KARATAU PHOSPHORUS COMPLEX CONTINUES TO GROW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,500-word article by Ashirbek Amankeldiyev on the past and present of Karatau phosphorus production. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Latitudes of Vanguard Construction."

Amankeldiyev traces the long history of the exploration and exploitation of Karatau resources, showing in particular how an entire regional industry (The Karatau-Dzhambul Territorial Production Complex) has come into being over the last four decades out of practically nothing based upon rich Karatau mineral resources. Moreover, Amankeldiyev shows that the growth of the past is by no means over. Plans call for completion of the last sections of the Dzhambul Phosphorus factory and major renovation or re-equipment of other complex units in the immediate future. In 1985, complex factories are to produce 1.8 million tons of mineral fertilizer, 300,000 tons of yellow phosphorus, and 500,000 tons of sulfuric acid. Karatau phosphorite deposits are now estimated to be billions of tons, only a small fraction of which has been mined.

NEW PLANT PRODUCING THIN SHEET METAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1984 carries on page 11 a 600-word article by engineer Tilewken Smaghulov on a new branch of the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine that is delivering locally produced thin sheet metal for the first time in republic history. The article is published under the regular rubric "The First Time in Kazakhstan."

The new plant, according to Smaghulov, produces 750,000 tons of thin metal sheeting a year, including 375,000 tons of tin foil urgently needed in food production. The thinnest sheet currently rolled by the plant is 20-25 mm but a sheet of 10-15 mm is planned for the future.

KAZAKH RURAL ELECTRICAL SUPPLY EXCEEDS UNION AVERAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by KaSSR First Deputy Minister of Energy and Electrification Q. Qbdullayev, published in note of USSR Energy Day, entitled "We Go on Adding Power to Power." The article reviews republic energy development since the time of Lenin and notes how well-provided the republic is. Abdullayev boasts, for example, that electrical supply to KaSSR rural enterprises exceeds the union average. Among new republic energy achievements mentioned by Abdullayev is the recent completion of the Ekibastuz-Kustanay Power Line.

COAL PRODUCTION PROBLEMS BEING OVERCOME AT EKIBASTUZ

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by B. Zhanymbetov, published under the rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial-Production Complex," entitled "The Future of a Region Rich in Coal." The article describes the current state and prospects of Ekibastuz coal production.

A major event in KaSSR regional history, Zhanymbetov suggests, was the mining of the nine billionth ton of coal at Ekibastuz. He suggests that this and other recent production successes are due to better, more uniform and more coordinated production processes at the mines. In fact, Zhanymbetov suggests, many of the more recent production gains are due to a more efficient use of production equipment, above all complicated "Bogatyr" excavators, coal conveyors and mine train systems. Zhanymbetov also describes ongoing expansion efforts at the mines, the new "Vostochnyy" pits in particular. They will soon be producing 30 million tons of coal a year.

EDITORIAL AIRS TRADE SERVICES LABOR PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 27 December 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Trade Cadres." The editorial discusses labor problems of republic trade and consumer services as a key limitation on trade and consumer services development and their quantitative and qualitative improvement.

The editorial complains specifically of poor organization and supervision of trade and consumer services labor recruitment, placement and training. As a result, it notes, labor is in short supply in some areas, in oversupply in others and there are problems with under- and over qualified workers in some types of jobs. The editorial also castigates organizations with adequate supplies of qualified cadres that leave key posts unstaffed and some organizations that hire anyone who comes along, "leading to inefficiencies and...sometimes theft of state property."

CONTRIBUTIONS OF KAZAKHS TO SOVIET DEVELOPMENT RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Tashenev entitled "The Flourishing of the Leninist Nationalities Policy in the Building of the USSR." The article looks at Soviet development in the context of multi-ethnic collaboration and solidarity.

Tashenev shows how, over the almost seventy years since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet nationalities have not only ceased to be backward and have drawn abreast of the leading groups, but have actively contributed to the economy, society and culture that all enjoy today. In this context, Tashenev looks at KaSSR contributions in mining.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION IMPORTANT IN SEISMICALLY ACTIVE KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 8 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by A. Duysenbekov, published under the rubric "In the World of Science," entitled "Earthquake prediction." The article reports on the work of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Seismology Institute in studying and predicting earthquakes.

According to Duysenbekov, the Kazakh SSR, as one of the USSR's seismically active regions, is dotted with a complex system of seismological and research stations to study subterranean earth movements and warn of impending

earthquakes. Duysenbekov suggests that this system, coupled with the centralized research and control afforded by the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Seismology Institute, has achieved great success, not only in understanding earthquakes better, but also in predicting them. He also notes contributions by Seismology Institute scientists to the creation of earthquake-proof buildings and other structures, some capable of resisting major shocks.

The Seismology Institute, Duysenbekov notes, is also involved in seismological mapping. A seismological map of Alma-Ata and its environs was recently completed and published by the institute.

KEY POWER GRID NEARS COMPLETION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG brief entitled "An Energy System Is Being Constructed." The brief, dateline Alma-Ata, describes progress on the Alma-Ata-Aqadyr Led-500 High Voltage System that will, when completed in 1986, link grids in European portions of the Soviet Union with systems in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. This will permit exchanges of electrical power on a national basis. According to the brief, the first 300 kilometers of the system are now in use.

WORK ON IMPORTANT CHIMKENT CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word untitled KazTAG brief describing work on Chimkent Oblast's Great Keles Canal, characterized as one of the region's major irrigation projects. The 62 kilometer long first section of the canal is now complete and will serve 17,700 hectares in Chimkent Oblast's Saryagachskiy and Leninskiy Rayons.

MAJOR DZHAMBUL RESERVOIR BEHIND SCHEDULE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by special reporters Ye. Alimzhanov and A. Duysenbekov entitled "The Present Shape of the Bogen Region." The article is the first in a series published under the general heading "Torrents of Tasotkel" on irrigation projects in Dzhambul Oblast's Tasotkel Region and describes work on the Tasotkel Water Reservoir and Associated Systems.

The Tasotkel Water Reservoir, Alimzhanov and Duysenbekov state, is one intended solution to Shu regional water problems. The reservoir now under construction will, when completed, have a capacity of 620 million cubic meters and, with associated irrigation systems, will help irrigate 20,500 new hectares of irrigated fields and more than 15,000 old. The authors complain of the difficulty of local terrain for irrigation and of construction lags at the reservoir that are reducing the rate of irrigation system buildup and lowering yields from local irrigated fields. The amount of water in the reservoir is still inadequate to support the main, 40 kilometer long distribution canal.

KAZAKHS EYE GEOTHERMAL ENERGY SOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,300-word article by professor and KaSSR State Prize Laureate Zhurimbek Sydyqov, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, published under the rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the October Plenum," entitled "Subterranean Riches." The article outlines Kazakh subterranean water resources and their great importance for many areas of the republic's economy and life.

Sydyqov includes in his discussion information not only on the potential usefulness of subterranean waters in the republic for agriculture and for their medicinal properties, but also an outline of subterranean waters as sources of geothermal energy. According to Sydyqov, as much as 2 billion cubic meters of waters heated below the surface naturally to temperatures of from 40-170 degrees centigrade could be used in the republic's economy each year to provide energy equivalent to that obtained from burning 14-15 million tons of coal.

Sydyqov also notes in his discussion possibilities for extracting rare minerals and salts from subterranean waters. In the beginning of his article, Sydyqov stresses that development of Kazakh subterranean water resources will be needed even if the Siberian canal is built since it will solve only part of regional water problems.

DISPERSED EFFORT, CONCRETE SHORTAGE SLOWS IRRIGATION PROJECT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIC QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by special reporters Ye. Alimzhanov and A. Duysenbekov, published under the rubric "Land Reclamation, Source of Abundance," entitled "A Large Return." The article, second in a series on Tasotkel irrigation prospects and problems published under the serious title "Torrents of Tasotkel," discusses the reasons why construction of the Tasotkel system, the major current Dzhambul Oblast irrigation project, is seriously behind schedule.

Alimzhanov and Duysenbekov begin by acknowledging that the October, 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum called for a total improvement of agricultural systems as part of larger complexes.

They go on to show how concern for too many projects has led to a serious dispersal of effort at Tasotkel, limiting ability to achieve what should be the primary goal, i.e., completion of the major irrigation systems themselves.

Another cause of Tasotkel delays has been a shortage of cadres, and shortfalls in the supply of certain critical commodities, including piping and concrete. A local reinforced concrete plant was supposed to be completed in 1972, was actually completed in 1981 and has still only achieved a fraction of planned capacity. In lieu of the concrete which was supposed to be supplied by this plant, concrete has had to be ordered from other plants; however, they have

been unable to compensate for the shortfall due to a general concrete shortage. There is no way, Alimzhanov and Duysenbekov stress, to make up for shortages of such urgently needed raw materials as concrete.

SHORT SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS IN AKTYUBINSK OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by special reporter T. Ysqaqov, published under the rubric "Service to the People, an Honored Duty," entitled "Let Trade Meet Needs." The article reports on "open letter" day in Embi City, center of Aktyubinsk Oblast's Mugodzharskiy Rayon, and criticisms of state trade units that surfaced during its course.

Among criticisms advanced in workers' letters are that the authorities are too slow in developing new, often urgently needed facilities, short supplies of some very popular items such as soft drinks and refrigerators, problems of quality and many other major and minor deficiencies, including daily "violations of trade discipline." Also among items listed as in short supply are foodstuffs in rural trade outlets, vegetables and potatoes in particular. The shortage is due, trade service management notes, to failure of storage warehouses to deliver quantities ordered.

The article ends by calling upon party and other authorities to take appropriate action with respect to problems indicated. Managers who choose not to reply to workers' letters and criticisms are severely castigated.

AEROFLOT BEGINS IL-86 SERVICE TO ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 19 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by S. Shimanbayev entitled "A Great Liner in Alma-Ata." The article notes the inauguration of Il-86 service on the Moscow-Alma-Ata route, the third Aeroflot route to be serviced by the new transport which first flew on 30 October 1981. Shimanbayev stresses the technological leap tha the new transport represents, both in terms of capacity and reliability of service. The Il-86, which is also praised for ease of access and unloading, flies between Moscow and Alma-Ata in 3 hours 30 minutes. The speed is given as 1100-1200 km per hour (680-741 mph) and economical cruising 900-950 km per hour. Fuel load is 42 tons.

NEW PROCESS RECOVERS USEFUL METALS FROM WASTES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by M. Abugaliyev, published under the rubric "Our Slogan--Economy and Care," entitled "Wasteless Technology--A Source of Benefits." The article describes ongoing efforts at the Leninogor Polymetal Combine to reduce costs and demand for unrenewable resources through recycling of wastes.

Efforts focus on a general refurbishment of plant equipment and the establishment of a Waelz Process Complex for a general reprocessing of wastes, slags and other production refuse. The new equipment, which works through mixing waste materials with coke and refiring to recover metals as gases will,

when fully installed and operating at full capacity and efficiency, permit an almost complete recovery of the lead and zinc that is the Leninogor plant's primary product. Abugaliyev notes, however, that many technical problems will have to be overcome before full output efficiency will be achieved. The new technology of the Leninogor Combine, Abugaliyev suggests, will have application to other non-ferrous facilities as well and the Waelz process in use there can, when fully developed, also be used to recover other metals from wastes.

KARAGANDA IRRIGATION SUPPLIES REPUBLIC WITH PRODUCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 25 January 1985 carries on page 12 a 1,700-word interview with Zhadel Qalmaghanbetov, second secretary of the Karaganda oblast party committee, published under the rubric "Rhythms of the Five Year Plan," entitled "Restored Lands." The interview deals with accomplishments and prospects of Karaganda irrigation and land reclamation. The interview was recorded by writer Qaimuqan Sabyev.

Qalmaghanbetov is asked about progress in oblast irrigation since the major effort in 1965, the oblast's recently achieved status as a produce exporter for the rest of the republic, the Ertis-Karaganda Canal, land reclamation and how it is to be achieved in the oblast and short-term and long-range irrigation and land reclamation goals. In his answers, Qalmaghanbetov repeatedly emphasizes the tremendous gains that have resulted in Karaganda Oblast from irrigation, the coming of the Ertis-Karaganda Canal in particular. As a result, he goes on, Karaganda Oblast has changed virtually overnight from a produce-short region to one with substantial surpluses, much of which is produced by a relatively few enterprises situated along the path of the canal. Long and short-term irrigation and land reclamation goals were discussed. In his discussion of current and future irrigation plans, Qalmaghanbetov notes that irrigation means more than enhanced agricultural output, it also means new industry and a general development of the oblast in association with agricultural gains.

Social and Cultural Affairs

HOUSING REPAIR, WATER SUPPLY MAJOR CONSUMER PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 2 December 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Consumer Services." The editorial singles out housing repair and upkeep and water supply as major consumer services problem areas. It notes that many areas still do not enjoy the benefits of piped in water and that water quality is often poor.

KAZAKH GRAMMAR TEXTS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Y. Mamanov, docent of the S.M. Kirov imeni Kazakh State University, on the many problems of Kazakh language texts. The article is published under the regular rubric "School Reform: Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

Mamanov reviews four Kazakh grammars published in the last decades. He criticizes them for forcibly distorting Kazakh into a Russian grammatical pattern, for unnecessarily wordy expositions with little reference to the subject at hand, for unsupported grammatical assertions, for overconcern with purely linguistic subjects, for explanations and examples that are difficult or impossible to understand and for error. He asks how future teachers can be expected to learn the language properly with such works; and, if teachers fail to learn Kazakh properly, how will the higher education institutions fulfill their duties in terms of the new education program?

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES UNEVEN PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 12 December 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Preschool Education." The editorial stresses the great importance of republic preschool facilities in general, as well as in terms of the school reform, which calls for starting 6 year-olds in the first grade and thus places no new requirements on preschool organizations. The editorial, however, criticizes some republic oblasts for uneven development of preschool facilities as a result of the failure to build enough schools or the failure to build schools capable of meeting demands.

UNDIGNIFIED ROCKING AND ROLLING IN YOUTH CLUBS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by M. Tazhimuratov condemning republic discos that play the wrong kind of music and create the "wrong kind of atmosphere." The article is published under the regular rubric "The Spiritual World of Our Contemporaries."

Tazhimuratov notes the many "letters to the editor" received by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN complaining of undignified behavior in the youth discos. Looking into the complaint, Tazhimuratov visits many of Alma-Ata's 18 discos and discovers, with a few noteworthy exceptions, that readers' descriptions of what normally goes on in them to be by and large true. Tazhimuratov notes that dancing is supposed to be only a minor part of disco programs in the republic and that the programs themselves are supposed to reflect a theme and political and cultural values. He stresses particular concern that so many "amateur" discos exist, outside of Komsomol and other state control, and that reproduction and sale of western musical material is a common practice among the young, in spite of penalties associated with the practice. He records also that discos themselves are governed by law and calls upon Komsomol organizations and other authorities to exercise better control over their operation. In his article, Tazhimuratov does acknowledge that short supplies of officially issued and acceptable musical material may be one reason why youths have taken their entertainment into their own hands.

REPUBLIC UIGHURS PART OF ONE BIG HAPPY FAMILY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Professor Q. Qozhamiyarov, composer and USSR state prize laureate, on republic Uighurs and their many

achievements. The Uighur people, Qozhamiyarov stresses, are part of one big happy Soviet family of nationalities and have in every way developed to their potential. To prove his assertion, Qozhamiyarov cites the many distinguished Uighurs prominent in republic and all-union life. He notes, moreover, that since Kazakh SSR and USSR Uighurs have retained their native language and culture, have their own press and schools and the rights to full literary expression, they are satisfied with their minority lot.

EDUCATION MINISTER ON TEACHING RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 2,600-word article comprising the report of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education K. Balakhmetov to the republic scientific and practical conference on the teaching of Russian recently held in Alma-Ata. According to Balakhmetov, Russian is the language of science and culture for the peoples of the Soviet Union and the bond that hold it together. Thus, he goes on, Russian language programs in the schools are vital.

Balakhmetov praises efforts underway to improve Russian language instruction in the primary grades and notes that such efforts will and must expand in the future as part of the planned school reforms. Balakhmetov, however, is less enthusiastic about Russian instruction in general in Kazakh schools, particularly in the nationality schools. He finds fault with students who are just not learning and poorly prepared as well as with inflexible teaching and the failure to use the latest technological aids in language teaching.

One of the results of Russian language teaching inadequacies, Balakhmetov concludes, are far too many republic youths entering the military with poor Russian language skills. According to Balakhmetov, their numbers are by no means decreasing.

SOVIETS PREPARING LARGE-SCALE DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Chief of the KaSSR Central Statistical Administration T. Zhumalsultanov entitled "A 'Limited' Census of the People." The article reports on a soon to be conducted, large-scale demographic survey of selected parts of the KaSSR and other Soviet republics.

According to Zhumalsultanov, the survey will go beyond anything attempted in all-union censuses, will concentrate on observing social and demographic processes in the 6 years since the last All-Union Census, and will involve some 5 percent of the KaSSR's population. It will be carried out between January 2 and 11 in carefully selected and fully canvassed census tracts, with every effort made to insure a complete survey (respondents are required to answer) and to secure the most accurate possible answers (materials will be computer processed and cross checked).

Questions in the survey will concentrate on determining the present characteristics of and recent changes in the republic's economically active population. They will ask about residence, now and in 1979, fertility, time of marriage and reasons for divorce, if any, household income, those actually

or potentially economically active within it and what areas of their life Soviet citizens participating in the survey most want to see improved. Zhumalsultanov stresses that, as a result of the survey, it will be possible for the first time to construct a really large data base which should be useful for Soviet demographic policy making, for labor force study, for investigation of migration patterns, in education and for measuring the real rises in living standards and related levels. All answers, Zhumalsultanov notes, will be kept confidential.

CONFERENCE ON KAZAKH LANGUAGE USE HELD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAQAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 21 December 1984 carries on pages 2-7 and 10-13 a 45,000-word article, published under the rubric "Conference on the Kazakh Literary Language in Recent Years," entitled "Language, the Origins of Art." The article reproduces, in summary forms, reports given at the conference and participants' comments. Much of the opening report by Ghabit Musirepov was devoted to demonstrating the integrity of Kazakh and of other Turkic literatures. Moreover, Musirepov shows, Turkic literatures are not just the literatures of a small, geographically and culturally limited linguistic group, but are of Eurasian and world significance due to complicated interactions and the impact of Central Asian thinkers and writers on world civilization as a whole. Musirepov suggests that Turkic cultural and literary interactions and impact may be still wider than hitherto supposed due to the apparent Turkic culture of the Sakas and of other early peoples not previously considered Turks. There is thus an amazing depth of culture and tradition that the modern Kazakh can draw upon, and the modern Kazakh tongue is thus an unheard of treasure and resource.

Having established the validity of the Kazakh literary tradition, Musirepov goes on to look at some of the problems facing it today due, in his words, to "irresponsibility" in the use of the Kazakh language and the difficulty in maintaining linguistic purity in a modern world. However, through examples Musirepov shows what can and should be achieved. Looking at the writing of many Kazakh novelists, poets and other writers of the present day, however, Qaydarov sees much misuse of vocabulary, failure to understand syntax, problems with levels of linguistic use, archaism, overuse of new and coined words and many other errors. He suggests that some kind of official intervention is necessary to overcome many of the difficulties discussed, possibly in the form of published linguistic aids, more reference works and a special informational effort to encourage proper language use. This could even include publication of a specialized, but popular, mass-circulation-intended magazine on language use and abuse.

All of the themes raised in the keynote reports are taken up later by the conferees who also raise other issues as well. Many of the conferees seem very disturbed about the inroads of Russian into Kazakh language and literature and culture.

TRADITIONAL KAZAKH HOUSING CAN PROVIDE MODELS FOR PRESENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAQAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 28 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by Ozbekali Zhanibekov, published under

the rubric "Journey into the Centuries," entitled "Square House." The article describes the rich and varied traditions of Kazakh national forms of housing, past and present, as revealed by archaeology and surviving examples.

Zhanibekov shows, first of all, that much more than the nomadic yurt was and is involved and that there is a major sedentary tradition of Kazakh housing as well. He suggests that, as seen from these various housing traditions, the Kazakhs exhibited great skill in the past in adapting their housing to local conditions and to available materials. He implies this is not always done today and that planning units would do well to study the traditional housing of the Kazakh past.

Zhanibekov calls for efforts to preserve and study the housing heritage of the past and suggests that renovation efforts might provide convenient and comfortable housing for the present. Throughout Zhanibekov's article, there is the suggestion that modern, Soviet-style housing, especially in rural areas, is not really appropriate to the life of those living in it.

SERIES AIRS CONCERNS OF RURAL KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 28 December 1984 carries on pages 10-11 a 3,600-word article by Musa Rakhmanberdiyev, published under the rubric "How Is Your Village, Brother?", entitled "The Citizen, Symbol of a People." The article reproduces a discussion that Rakhmanberdiyev had with writer Sadyqbek Adambekov and others as part of a continuing focus of QAZAQ ADEBIYETI editors on the concern and problems of the contemporary Kazakh village.

Rakhmanberdiyev and Adambekov discover that the real concerns of rural Kazakhstan are everyday issues, that is, the Kazakh equivalent of the generation gap, concerns about the future, education and complaints about the many inconveniences of the present. However, running through the discussion is the suggestion that many of the problems uncovered could be helped, if not solved, through a little more responsibility on the part of all (especially the authorities) and an emphasis on citizenship.

Rakhmanberdiyev and Adambekov repeatedly condemn, in this latter connection, the practice of passing the buck that makes rural life more difficult than it should be. They also seem to suggest that there is much disregard of the older, more experienced members of local rural communities who make things work and show the real commitment often lacking in higher places.

TOO LITTLE PUBLICITY ON FAMILY SUPPORT LAWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 20-21 an 800-word article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences M. Suleymenov entitled "Care for Mothers and Children." In the article Suleymenov, who complains that not enough is being done everywhere to publicize the provisions of the Soviet family law as it affects mothers and children, explains the various provisions of the law, with special attention to those just now taking effect or recently enacted.

In the latter category are new and much stronger provisions governing alimony payments in cases of divorce and state intervention to insure that alimony is paid when it should be. However, from 1 January a new law sets payments to families where divorced fathers are not paying. Suleymenov also discusses state interest-free loans to young families for housing construction or renovation or for meeting the costs of establishing a household. Such loans are partially cancellable for the birth of a second or third child (a family must have one to qualify). Total maximum amounts are 1,500 rubles (with 200 cancelled for the birth of a second child and 300 for a third) repayable over 8 years.

ALMA-ATA TV TOWER SECOND TALLEST IN SOVIET UNION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 1 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Zh. Alzhibekov entitled "Near the Clouds of Heaven." The article describes the soon to be completed Alma-Ata Television Transmission Tower and its associated facilities.

According to Alzhibekov, the 372 meter tall Alma-Ata tower will, when completed, be the second tallest in the Soviet Union. It will allow, he notes, with its base 1,070 meters above sea level, a 2 or 3-fold increase in the current 80 kilometer transmission radius of Alma-Ata television, a drastic improvement in transmission quality and a gradual increase in the number of channels transmitted. The tower will include a restaurant at the 176 meter level.

ALCOHOLISM, PETTY CORRUPTION, THEFT PROBLEMS FOR RAILWAYS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 3 January 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by M. Tutkin, deputy procurator for Virgin Lands Transport, published under the rubric "Man and Law," entitled "Railroad Guardians of Order." The article describes the work of Tutkin's procurator office in trying to preserve order and prevent crime and the type of problems that it faces.

Tutkin suggests in his article that preserving order and the prevention of crime must be a joint effort of procurators, police organizations, voluntary policy and arbitration groups and of the workers themselves. Among types of problems dealt with by the Virgin Lands Transport Procurator Office are outright theft, misuse of authority by transport workers and the many consequences of alcoholism. Moreover, Tutkin's remarks suggest that all of the problems indicated are endemic in his system, especially the alcoholism.

ALCOHOLISM MAJOR CAUSE OF BIRTH DEFECTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Doctor of Medical Sciences B. Khabizhanov, published under the rubric "A Scientist Gives His Views," entitled "Why Are There Birth Defects." The article discusses alcoholism as a major cause of birth defects.

According to Khabizhanov, it often turns out that when birth defects arise and a thorough investigation is made of their causes, hereditary or otherwise, alcoholism plays a role. He goes on to catalogue the many damaging effects of alcohol on children during and after birth, pointing out that such damage can easily be avoided. He seems to suggest that many social problems are due to the ravages of alcohol on children who become adults with "deviant" personalities.

MINISTRY CRACKDOWN ON YOUTH MUSICAL GROUPS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 16-17 a 1,900-word article by KaSSR Deputy Minister of Culture Ashirbek Sigayev, published under the rubric "Vital Questions of Arts," entitled "On Musical Instruments Ensembles." The article discusses the problem of proliferating popular music ensembles, the ideological content(or lack thereof) of their music and what the Ministry of Culture and other agencies are doing in response.

According to Sigayev, there has been a phenomenal growth in the numbers of music ensembles of every sort in all parts of the Soviet Union in recent years, including Kazakhstan SSR. With that growth has come, in his view, a lowering of performance quality and even outright abuses.

He complains, for example, that although each group theoretically has a sponsor, sponsors do not always live up to their supervisory and control responsibilities. More specifically, Sigayev castigates inclusion of Western and other materials of "purely musical interest" and without ideological content, and so forth in performances and the indecorous motions of some ensemble participants, particularly in connection with live disco dance music. From the descriptions included by Sigayev, it is abundantly clear that it is Western "rock and roll" that he is most concerned about.

Sigayev shows, however, that in spite of the many problem ensembles there are also many that do take their roles seriously and do what is necessary. He suggests that such ensembles become the model for all and to this end notes new regulations by the Ministry of Culture regarding professional and amateur bands. The new regulations will tighten up relationships between sponsors and their ensembles and encourage centralization of sponsorship. No new groups, he notes, can now be formed without ministry permission, and those not meeting requirements will be disbanded and/or performances stopped. In addition, the Ministry of Culture will seek to preview performance material and even individual compositions by amateur composers before they are submitted to groups. Special "seminars" and education sessions are also being organized to "help" groups in their performances.

Throughout his discussion, Sigayev expresses particular ire on the disco side of the problem. This has been a concern elsewhere recently in the Kazakh press.

DRUNKENNESS SETS BAD EXAMPLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 1, January 1985 carries on page 22 a 1,600-word article by Sultanali Balghabayev, published under the rubric "Stay Away from Alcohol at All Times," entitled "Setting a Bad Example." The article deals with Kazakh social drinking and attitudes towards alcohol and the problems that they are producing.

There are, Balghabayev begins, all too many occasions--weddings, birthdays, get-togethers--in which great pressure is put on guests to eat and drink immoderately. And the result, he continues, is far too many guests senselessly inebriated and a problem to themselves and to others. Why, he asks, must this be so and why must society simply make an already serious problem worse by all but physically forcing those with alcohol problems to go on drinking. Has there not been enough damage to society already from such practices.

AGRICULTURAL MANAGERS DISREGARD LAW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 January 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Legal Services Within People's Enterprises." The article stresses the importance of enterprise legal services and criticizes their lack or underdevelopment in agriculture.

According to the editorial, legal services have a potentially great role to play in the people's economy, especially at present when there is increased emphasis on order, discipline and strict fulfillment of contractual obligations. Turning to agriculture, the editorial notes a generalized underdevelopment, in some cases a complete lack of legal services. This is compounded by an unwillingness on the part of many managers to cooperate with services workers. As a result, it goes on, there are far too many legal disputes within and between enterprises and theft of socialist property goes on continuously. There are difficulties in meeting food production goals, quantitatively and qualitatively, due to poor contractual reliability of producers, transporters and others. However, while the editorial singles out managers for special criticism, it also castigates agencies operating in the agricultural sector for failure to provide, as part of their own establishments, sufficient numbers of legal services workers to accomplish necessary tasks.

NOTED TURKOLOGIST MARGHULAN DIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word obituary of noted Turkologist and Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Academician Alkey Khaqanuly Marghulan, who died on 12 January. Marghulan was best known for his studies of the culture and literature of the era of Kazakh origins and was one of the first Kazakhs to take up such study. He was noted for his strongly nationalistic views and spirited defense of Kazakh cultural integrity. Marghulan was 81 at the time of his death.

TOO MANY RUSSIANISMS IN 'KAZAKH' DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by S. Asylbekov, published under the rubric "Book Reviews," entitled "Thoughts on a Dictionary." The article is a review of the "Qazaq Tilining Orfografiyalıq Sodigi" (Orthographic Dictionary of the Kazakh Language) and discusses its many problems, from the reviewer's point of view.

The "Dictionary," Asylbekov begins, is a potentially important book and one likely to find wide use among Kazakh writers, journalists and others interested in language, especially students.

However, Asylbekov continues, there are many problems associated with the orthographic dictionary that make its use difficult and will create problems for younger, less experienced language users. Among features of the dictionary criticized are too many Russianisms, both as entries and in explanations, an inadequate representation of Kazakh linguistic riches as a whole, too many artificially contrived, often incorrect and incomprehensible expressions and insistence on Russian spellings of loan words, even though Russians themselves adapt words borrowed from other languages to their own phonology. In terms of this latter objection, Asylbekov calls for a clear distinction to be made between loan words that should be spelled as they are written universally and those loan words that can and have been adapted to the patterns of Kazakh.

However, from his examples and discussion, it is clear that Asylbekov is not in principle against expanding usage based even on Russian and other languages, if care is exercised and provided that new words and expressions replace the obsolete and are necessary for linguistic development.

MAJOR WRITER MUSTAFIN DIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word obituary of noted Kazakh writer Ghabiden Mustafin, corresponding member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and KaSSR state prize laureate. Mustafin, born in 1902, and whose works were among the most widely read and translated of any Kazakh writer, is praised in particular in the obituary for his special role in creating the new, "Soviet" style of Kazakh literature on contemporary themes in the 1920's. In addition to his literary importance, Mustafin was also a prominent political figure, his posts including membership in the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the office of Kazakh SSR Writers Union Administration secretary. His most recent political role was in connection with the literary conference on the contemporary Kazakh literary language, held in December of 1984. The obituary is signed by some 86 personages, a large number of a KaSSR obituary and pointing up Mustafin's importance.

ASSIMILATION OF KAZAKHS DENIED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 11, November 1984 carries on page 4-5 a 2,000-word article by Candidate in Philological

Sciences Rawshanbek Absattarov, published under the rubric "For Students in Cultural Universities," entitled "The Socialist Cultural Revolution and Its Distorters." The article attacks "bourgeois ideologues" and other "apologists for capitalism" who seek to damage the unity of Soviet peoples by claiming that the goal of a Russian-dominated Soviet Union is the assimilation of the Kazakhs and other minority peoples.

Not so, says Absattarov, and he cites impressive statistics to show that Kazakh culture is flourishing under Soviet rule. He admits, however, that a bilateral mutual assimilation is taking place and that it is no longer possible for Kazakh and other minority cultures of the Soviet Union to exist in isolation. Among the "bourgeoisie ideologues" and "apologists for capitalism" attacked by name by Absattarov are emigrees Makhmet Qulmagambetov and Sattar Chobon (alias Makbul or Bulbul). Absattarov claims that there are nearly 500 "anti-Soviet and anti-communist organizations" in the West working relentlessly to destroy the Soviet Union and reverse its many real achievements.

KAZAKH CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA APPEARS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1985 carries on page 32 a 100-word unattributed brief noting the publication of a long promised Kazakh Children's Encyclopedia by the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Press. The new encyclopedia, entitled "Bul Ne? Ol Kim?"(What Is That, Who Is He?) will be in three volumes with more than 1,000 articles, 1,500 pictures and illustrations and 75 maps and diagrams.

International

COMMENTATOR REFUTES 'SOVIET SPECIALISTS'

[Editorial Report] Alma-Sta SOTSIALISTIK QAQAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 December 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 3,800-word article by Doctor of Philological Sciences M. Bazarbayev, director of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Literature and Art Institute imeni M.O. Awyezov, refuting some Western "Soviet specialists" and their incorrect views on Kazakh and other Turkic literature and culture under soviet rule. The article is entitled "Lest Falsehood Gain the Upper Hand."

Bazarbayev, who appears to be very well read in the Western Sovietological and Turkological literature, cites and attacks by name a number of recent contributors on Soviet Central Asian culture. Among those singled out are M. Alcott, Theresa Rakowska-Harmstone, Edward Allworth, A. Bennigsen, Kemal Karpat, R.J. Barret, Anna Prosik and Kazakh emigree Baymyrza Khayat.

Bazarbayev is particularly incensed by views prevalent among them that the Russians have altered and distorted Turkic culture, that the Turkic minorities are being assimilated to the Russians and that there is a Russian cultural hegemony among them. To refute these changes he shows that the Turkic culture of the past continues in the present, that all nationalities are equal in the Soviet Union and, if there is any assimilation taking place, it is bilateral. Bazarbayev is also concerned about the denial by Western "Soviet specialists"

and others of the real social and cultural achievements of the Turkic peoples in the Soviet age. He cites many literary and other examples to prove that this is not the case.

EDUCATION IN POST-REVOLUTIONARY AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1984 carries on pages 16-17 a 2,700-word article by Leninshil Rustemov, the second in a series on past and current conditions in Afghanistan. The author visited Kabul and other points in April as part of a Soviet friendship delegation. His article is published under the regular rubric "Meridians of Friendship."

Much of Rustemov's second and final article deals with education in post-revolutionary Afghanistan. He paints a picture of almost total illiteracy under the old regime and limited but sure progress since the revolution. His sources stress the difficulties posed for Afghanistan's new education by the "counter-revolution." As a result, a source notes the struggle against illiteracy is an armed one with special police posts in every school. He lists current Afghan education goals as: 1) overcoming illiteracy; 2) providing a general education to the people; 3) a transition to a new educational system and 4) organization of a system for political education.

KAZAKH SSR
Uighur

Social and Cultural Affairs

UIGHUR THEATER MARKS 50 ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 15 December 1984 carries on page 3 a full page consisting of nine articles and a poem in connection with the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Uighur Musical Comedy Theater. In an 800-word article the director of the Theater Murat Akhmadiyev sketches some of the highpoints of the history of the theater, the first Uighur professional theater. It was opened in 1934 and throughout the years of its existence has benefited from the help of Russian, Kazakh and Uzbek cultural figures.

In a 300-word article on the same page the writer Hezmat Abdullin discusses how theater is at once one of the most ancient and yet eternally young arts. At the same time that some artistic groups and troupes in Eastern Turkistan were assuming the form of a theater, the artistic centers of the Soviet Uighurs were taking shape and were being elevated to the status of a theater. This process relied upon the spiritual riches of the nationality as a whole, regardless of geographical peculiarities.

In the same newspaper on 18 and 19 December on page 3 is a 3,000-word article by Ghulamkhan Jalilov, an artist serving in Kazakhstan, with a literary assist from Uchqun, reminiscing about the history of the Uighur Theater. In his narration, Jalilov skips from the establishment of the Uighur Theater in 1934 to the war years when the theater endured many hardships but earned the great appreciation of its audiences.

UIGHUR SCHOOLS ALSO AFFECTED BY NEW REFORMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 28 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by A. Qanafin, the Kazakh SSR deputy minister of education, on the new school reform efforts and their relevance for the Uighur schools of Kazakhstan. Qanafin mentions some of the measures being taken to improve the educational system. All of the Uighur schools in Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts, more than 50 in all, have been provided with translated textbooks, instructional aids, films and morphology and syntax charts. Thirteen out of the 17 schools with instruction in the Uighur language in Uygurskiy Rayon and 7 out of 11 such schools in Panfilovskiy Rayon now have standardized buildings. But there are still unresolved problems with

the teaching of students, particularly in preparing them for work. Qanafin mentions that in the two above mentioned rayons, 26 percent of the schools are located in buildings that are heated by stove. Nearly 40 percent of the schools have workshops lacking the conditions needed to organize the socially useful and fruitful labor of pupils. Despite efforts to supply more teachers, schools are experiencing a shortage of teachers for the primary grades, for Kazakh and Uighur language, history, geography, physical education, work preparation and other subjects. Qanafin also refers to the matter of assimilating the republic's more than 300,000 six year olds into the school system in the near future.

HISTORICAL TOPIC GAINING POPULARITY IN UIGHUR FICTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 10 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Turghan Tokhtamov, the chief of the Uighur Literature Editorial Board within Zhazushy Publishers, on the publishing of Uighur fiction and poetry in 1984 and 1985. Since this is the sole editorial board not only in Kazakhstan but also in the whole Soviet Union to publish literary work in the Uighur language, it also produces the work of writers living in Uzbekistan and Kirghizia. It also puts out the eagerly awaited annual anthology "Parvas" [Flight]. Tokhtamov lists many of the works published by the editorial board in 1984, including some aimed at children which have won awards at the all-union level. The board makes the books published in Uighur distinctive by means of ethnic decorations and thus the design of the books has changed very much compared to earlier years. At the present time writers are addressing themselves a great deal to the history and past of the Uighur people along with the contemporary theme. Clear proof of this is the fact that authors are writing historical novels and bringing them into the editorial board one after another. Tokhtamov personally believes that 1985 should be the year when the novel genre in Uighur literature will develop.

In the same newspaper on 1 January 1985 on page 4 is a 500-word article by I. Jalilov on the latest issue of the annual anthology of Uighur literature "Parvas." Jalilov lists several of the contributions, including an excerpt from the third book of Ziya Samadiy's novel "Secret of the Years." The novel covers the national liberation struggle of the Uighur people against foreign aggressors in the 1930's.

International

PAKISTAN WARMLY RECEIVES UIGHUR GROUP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 21 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Dias Hasanov, a candidate of the historical sciences, about a trip to Pakistan from 29 October to 12 November 1984 by the 23-member Uighur musical group Nava, a tour made in accordance with an agreement on cultural exchanges between the USSR and Pakistan. The ensemble was headed by the composer Quddus Ghajamiyarov and Hasanov himself served as a translator. He sketches some of the history of the country, noting that Islamic traditions have begun to enter all aspects of life, as reflected in the name of the capital Islamabad. He describes in some detail

how the group was received in the various cities visited, Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Islamabad. For instance, when a Sind official praised the visit of the Uighurs as a contribution to strengthening friendship between the USSR and Pakistan, the delegation leader emphasized the role of art as an envoy of friendship between peoples. He also recalled the traditional cultural ties among the peoples of the Middle East. On 7 November, the group was invited to an official reception ceremony at the Soviet Embassy, which Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq also attended. The artists put on a brief concert there. Hasanov quotes from the favorable review in the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES about the concerts Nava gave in the capital. There wasn't one Pakistani newspaper that didn't give laudatory accounts of the concerts, and the news on television showed segments from the performances every day. On 11 November, Pakistan's Minister of Culture Mohammad Niyaz arranged a great reception ceremony in honor of the Soviet artists. The group Nava was given an award by the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan V.S. Smirnov, who stressed the great positive role played by the visit of the cultural delegation in the improvement of relations between the USSR and Pakistan.

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END